



# The Antiquary.

JUNE, 1883.

## Gold and Silver Plate.

**T**HE two chief precious metals have been used for purposes of ornamentation from the earliest times, and the references to jewellery and to drinking vessels are most abundant in ancient authors. In the Book of Kings we are told that

All the vessels of the house of the forest of Lebanon were of pure gold, none were of silver; it was nothing accounted of in the days of Solomon.—1 Kings x. 21.

When coins were widely used gold became scarcer for other purposes, and in course of time cups and jugs were no longer made of gold, but silver took its place; when a special effect was required the silver was gilded.

As gold and silver are intrinsically valuable, and, moreover, the materials from which money is coined, articles of mere ornament are scarcely likely to exist for many centuries. Under these circumstances, we should know little of the gold and silver plate of the ancients, were it not that certain treasures have at different times been dug up from the ground. In the year 1830, a Norman peasant, named Tronhin, struck, in ploughing his field at Bernay, upon a large tile covering a hoard of silver articles, weighing over 50lbs. It consisted of utensils of various periods, from that of Alexander (some of the objects of which epoch were in the purest Greek style) to the more practical one of the Romans, whose large flat dishes were ornamented with a solid and strong chasing. Among the most important of these objects were two tall flagons, embossed with scenes from the *Iliad*, which have been referred to the time of Pasiteles. This was the treasure of the temple of Mercurius Cannetonensis, which had been buried during some time of

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trouble and never reclaimed. It is now deposited in the Bibliothèque Nationale at Paris. Another French treasure is the Patère de Rennes, a shallow gold bowl, 10 inches in diameter, and weighing 40 troy ounces, which was discovered at Rennes in the year 1777. This is a magnificent piece, with a spirited scene of eight figures, representing the drinking match of Bacchus and Hercules, in the centre. It is of special interest, as giving a faint idea of that profusion of gold plate which glittered on the sideboards of the Roman nobles after Pliny's day.

One of the most remarkable "finds" of modern times is the Hildesheim treasure, now in the Museum of Berlin. It consists of a table service and portions of candelabra in silver, and was discovered in 1869 by some German soldiers, under the hill above the city of Hildesheim in Hanover. The most striking of these objects is an open saucer with handles, called a cylix or patera. The seated figure of Minerva leaning on a shield in relief in the centre is partly gilt, and the concave sides are ornamented with a delicate frieze of Greek flower and scroll. Mr. Pollen remarks that

This Hildesheim treasure illustrates the splendour with which the kitchen and the sitting rooms of the Roman house, even of the campaign tent, were furnished.\*

The goldsmiths and silversmiths, like all artificers, have to follow the fashions of their day, and if we take a broad view of the different ages, we shall be able to divide gold and silver work broadly under the three heads of:—

I. Personal jewellery and household plate.

II. Ecclesiastical work.

III. Secular work for corporate bodies.

The earliest specimens of art in metal work that have been preserved to us are personal ornaments, and this is the natural effect of the custom of burying treasures with the body of their former possessor. The treasures of palaces and temples were destroyed in the political convulsions of kingdoms. When we come to the Christian era, we find the church, which was the only place of safety in times of violence, to be the chief possessor of art treasures. In later and more settled times, the secular began to rival the ecclesias-

\* *Gold and Silversmith's Work*, by J. H. Pollen, p. 35.

tical plate. We shall hope, in a future article, to deal with one very important article of ecclesiastical work—the chalice. In the present article we shall confine ourselves to College and Corporation Plate.

The Goldsmiths' Company is of considerable antiquity, and we first hear of it in 1180, when it was fined for being established without royal license. The privilege of assaying the precious metals was conferred upon the Goldsmiths' Company by the statute 28



FIG. 1.—ORPHEUS CUP.

Edw. I., c. 20 (1300), in which directions are given as to the mark to be attached to the object. The first charter of the company bears date March 30th, 1327 (1 Edw. III.)

One of the oldest pieces of Corporation plate is the enamelled cup belonging to the town of King's Lynn, in Norfolk, which, according to local tradition, was presented by King John. This of course is a mistake, as the date is about 1350. The cup is of silver-gilt, ornamented with translucent enamel, its height is 15 inches, and the diameter of the cover is  $4\frac{3}{4}$  inches. The bowl is divided into five compartments, containing male and female figures in costumes of the fourteenth

century. Of the work of this same century may be mentioned, the Wassail Horn at Queen's College, Oxford, formed of a buffalo horn with a band of silver-gilt mounting  $2\frac{1}{2}$  inches deep round the lip, and with two similar bands lower down resting on bird's claw feet. This is now used as a loving cup, and is traditionally called *poculum caritatis*, or cup of affection. It is said to have been presented to the College by Philippa, Queen of Edward III., Robert de Eglesfield, its founder, in 1340, being her chaplain. The pastoral staff of William of Wykeham, founder of New College, Oxford, is a most exquisite piece of Gothic work, which also belongs to the fourteenth century. We all know how important a position salt held at the tables of our ancestors, and the saltcellar was usually a most elaborate ornament. At All Souls' College, Oxford, is preserved a giant saltcellar of the fifteenth century, representing a huntsman, or wild man, bearing the vessel for salt on his head. This is believed to be a part of the plate which was given to the College by Archbishop Chichele, the founder of the College, in 1437. Pembroke College, Cambridge, possesses a very interesting cup of the fifteenth century, called the Valence Marie, or Foundress's Cup. Christ's College, Cambridge, also can boast of a Founder's Cup, of at least equal interest to that at Pembroke. Respecting this, Mr. Wilfred Cripps writes:—

Its diagonal bands of beautifully executed running foliage in *repoussé* work might be of the latter part of the century, but the coat of arms enamelled on the boss within the cup seems to fix its date within a very narrow margin. The arms are those of Humphrey, the good Duke of Gloucester, impaled with Cobham, of Sterborough. This impalement according to the heraldry of those days was the distinctive coat of Eleanor Cobham, the second wife of Duke Humphrey, and points to 1440 as the approximate date of the cup. From the Duke the cup may easily be supposed to have passed into the hands of Margaret, Countess of Richmond, and mother of King Henry VII., who left it at her death, in 1509, to the college she had founded.\*

The "Poison Cup" of Clare College is a very fine specimen of Tudor work. It is a glass tankard mounted in silver-gilt, the drum enclosed in a filigree wire casing, the whole resting on three cherubs' heads. Its height is 7 inches, and the diameter of the cover is  $3\frac{1}{4}$  inches.

\* *College and Corporation Plate*, p. 34.

Many other fine cups belonging to the Colleges might be mentioned here, but to notice them in detail would occupy a considerable amount of space, and we must pass on to the consideration of some other objects.

Corpus Christi College, Cambridge, possesses a very beautiful salver and ewer presented by Archbishop Parker, in 1570. They are of silver-gilt, the edge of the salver is ornamented with elegant foliated arabesques, the centre being similarly engraved, and having a series of depressions radiating from a central boss. The top of the boss bears in *champlevé* enamel the arms of Parker, and the motto, "*Mundus transit et concupiscentia ejus*," 1570.

A magnificent ewer and salver, dated 1597, belongs to the Corporation of Norwich. The ewer has a grotesque handle formed by a sea nymph and dolphin, and the character of the design reminds one forcibly of Cellini's work. The salver is, like the ewer, of *repoussé*, and represents the triumph of Neptune and Amphitrite. In the centre has been inserted an inappropriate medallion of Christ washing His disciples' feet. Mr. Cripps relates how this salver was stolen during the Bristol riots of 1831, and cut by the thief into 167 pieces, which were, however, fortunately recovered soon afterwards, and joined together very skilfully by a silversmith. They were riveted to a silver plate, which now forms the back of the salver.

The Orpheus Cup (fig. 1) is an elegant piece of *repoussé* work in silver-gilt. On each side is a medallion; in one of which, Orpheus is playing on his lyre to two swans. In the other, Orpheus, in a Roman military dress, is playing to an attentive audience of various beasts.

The cups of the London Livery Companies are worthy of very special attention. The Leigh Grace cup, belonging to the Mercers' Company, is one of the most famous pieces of plate of the fifteenth century. It is silver gilt, and richly ornamented with Gothic tracery. Two bands round the cup and cover are inscribed in small gold capitals on blue enamel—

TO ELECT THE MASTER OF THE MERCERS HITHER  
AM I SENT,  
AND BY SIR THOMAS LEIGH FOR THE SAME  
INTENT.

It is 16 inches high, and  $6\frac{1}{2}$  inches in diameter. Some of the cups are grotesque in form; thus the Skinners' Company pos-



FIG. 2.—BLACKSMITHS COMPANY'S CUP.

sesses five loving cups in the form of cocks, of which the heads must be removed for the purpose of drinking. The cups were bequeathed to the Company by the will of Mr.

William Cockayne, dated 24th October, 41 Elizabeth (1598). Another cup of the same kind has also a passing allusion to the name of the donor. It is a silver pea-hen with two peachicks, and was the gift of Mary, the daughter of Richard Robinson, and wife of Thomas Smith and James Peacock, 1642.

The Vintners' Company have a small wine cup in the shape of a woman, whose petticoat forms the cup. She holds above her head a small vessel hung on pivots in form of a milk pail. The figure being inverted, both cups are filled with wine, and care must be taken in drinking off the larger cup not to spill the contents of the smaller one. The Silver Cup engraved with the arms of the Blacksmiths' Company (fig. 2) is of the date 1665, and was presented to the Company by Christopher Pym, upon his admission to the place of clerk. The front of the stem that supports the bowl is occupied by a figure of Vulcan as a smith at his anvil.

There are many other cups and objects of interest which we wished to describe more fully; but we should only weary our readers if we entered further into detail. Instead, therefore, of enlarging our catalogue, we will recommend our readers to visit the South Kensington Museum, where they will find a most excellent series of electrotype copies of some of the finest specimens of gold and silver plate in existence; and, for purposes of study, these copies are in every way equal to the originals. The idea of reproducing these beautiful and curious objects of past centuries for the instruction of the present age is a most admirable one; and it has been carried out in a most thorough and satisfactory manner under the superintendence of Sir Philip Cunliffe Owen, K.C.M.G., the director of the museum. These electrotypes are not confined to the reproduction of old English plate, but are strictly international; so that it is possible to study in London the growth of the goldsmiths' art in a more thorough manner than if the chief museums and collections of Europe were themselves visited for the purpose. Mr. Wilfred Cripps lately wrote in a paper read at a meeting of the Society of Arts:—

If we add to the English, Russian, and Dutch collections, a number of the best known specimens of

German, and a few of French work that have been recently acquired, the South Kensington Museum is within measurable distance of being able to show the foreign visitor a series of the best pieces of plate in the public and private collections of his own land much more easily than he could see them at home, if indeed he could obtain access to some of them at all.

We look forward very hopefully to the effect which the study of the beautiful works of the old artists, now brought within the reach of all, will have in the future on the work of the modern goldsmith and silversmith, at present sadly wanting in the higher elements of true artistic treatment.



## Simon de Montfort and the English Parliament.

1248—1265.\*

PART I.

BY THE REV. WENTWORTH WEBSTER.

**S**IMON DE MONTFORT, younger son of that Simon de Montfort who led the crusade against the Albigenses, was the author of an important measure of reform in the parliamentary system of England. His work has been very differently appreciated by the most recent authorities in England and in Germany. Some see in it only a simple extension of the previous practice—a step in advance which must necessarily have taken place sooner or later.† Others see in this foreigner, who made himself the head of the popular party in England, almost a modern revolutionist; and they assert that it is to his initiative alone that we owe the actual constitution of parliamentary representation in England.‡

\* This paper was read before the Société des Sciences et des Arts de Bayonne, of which the author is a member, on Feb. 7th, 1883. It was originally written in French, and far away from the collections found in public libraries; this fact it is hoped will palliate, if not excuse, many shortcomings.

† Stubbs, *Constitutional History*, ii. 100; *Early Plantagenets*, p. 201; Prothero's *Simon de Montfort*, p. 310; Creighton's *Life of Simon de Montfort*, pp. 176, 177.

‡ Martineau, Introduction to translation of Pauli's *Simon de Montfort*, VI. Pauli 174, 198, 239.



Which of these two views may be the more correct, what amount of either undue depreciation or exaggeration there may be in these different appreciations of the summons of burghers to the English Parliament by Simon de Montfort in 1265, I do not propose to discuss here. It is certain that in the year 1213, under John, four discreet men from each county were cited to Parliament;\* that in 1226 four knights were chosen from each county to discuss the Great Charter of 1215;† that in 1231 twelve burghers of each town made part of the shiremoot, and thus in principle were members of the Commune Consilium Regni; that, in 1254, two legal and discreet knights chosen from each county were summoned to Portsmouth for the purpose of granting an aid against an invasion of Guienne threatened by the King of Castile;‡ that in 1261 three knights of the shire were summoned to a parliament at Windsor;§ and lastly, on Dec. 14th, 1264,|| the Earl of Leicester, in the name of Henry III., convoked the famous parliament to meet at Westminster, 20th January, 1265—to which, in addition to the knights of each county, two burghers were summoned from each borough or city in England. I repeat, it is not the value of this last fact that I wish to discuss; but what I hope to show is, that whatever be the value of the fact in the constitutional development of English liberties, Simon de Montfort, in this, as in many other of his proceedings, whether of reform or of revolt in England, did but follow the same proceedings, apply the same principles, which he had learned and applied in his government of Gascony. It was here, in contact with liberties of old date in this country, in his relations with the "*coutumes*," the *fors* and *fueros*, of the towns and country of the south of France, in the French and Spanish Pyrenees, from the mingled races of Gascons, Basques, Provençals, and Catalans, that he learned and practised what he introduced later into England, and applied there with such brilliant success.

One word on the character of Simon de

Montfort, the man who, though only a younger son, without land or possession, by his personal merit rose to such a height of consideration among his contemporaries, that he was sought as regent of the kingdom of Jerusalem by the Crusaders; that he married Eleanor, the sister of Henry III., King of England; that, in spite of Eleanor's *misalliance*, he was esteemed most highly by Richard of Cornwall, incontestably superior as a man in every respect to his brother the king; that he won the affection even of his most powerful adversary, his nephew Edward, "the greatest of all the Plantagenets;" that, while serving an English monarch, he was invited by the French nobility to be one of the guardians of the crown after the death of Queen Blanche; who was, too, the intimate friend of the best and greatest churchman of his day, Robert Grosstête, Bishop of Lincoln, and Adam Marsh, the Franciscan; who, when vanquished and fallen on the field of battle, was so venerated by the common people that they believed miracles to have been wrought at his tomb, and that, in spite of the refusal of Popes to canonize him, offices were composed and hymns sung in his honour as to a saint and martyr. Such a man is far removed from the vulgar intriguer or ambitious revolutionary of history.\*

But, it may be asked, what is then the meaning of the bitter accusations alleged against him by the barons and by some of the burghers of the towns of Gascony,—accusations of acts of violence and of oppression brought against him before the kings both of France and of England? We might remark that, if there were accusations made, the statements in his defence are still more numerous. I cannot thoroughly examine this question here. I can do no more than indicate what I believe to be the solution of the kind of contradiction in the appreciation of Simon de Montfort's government of Gascony by his contemporaries and by his neighbours. I believe that this will be found to depend on the incompatibility of the material interests of the different classes of the population of Gascony. The interests of the large merchants, and burghers, and inhabitants of the maritime and riverain cities were entirely

\* Stubbs, *Select Charters*, 278.

† *Ibid.*, 348.

‡ *Ibid.*, 367.

§ *Ibid.*, 396.

|| *Ibid.*, 406.

\* See Prothero's Appendices.

opposed to those of the nobility and the inhabitants and cultivators of the more inland and higher country. The laws of commercial economy were so little understood at that period that almost all the regulations of commerce, made with the best intentions, produced often an effect altogether contrary to the design of their authors. In each town, in almost every village and district of Gascony, there were then two parties, one commercial and maritime, which gained its livelihood and made fortunes by exportation and by commerce with England; whose business lay in the exportation of the wines and other products of the country, and in the free importation of English and foreign goods into Gascony. The other party was allied either by ties of relationship or by territorial property to the aristocracy of the upper country. There was a continual struggle going on between the two factions. The seigneurs and proprietors of the upper country wished to send their produce to be sold freely at, or exported from, the great maritime and riverain cities. They desired to have their share in the benefits which the merchants reaped from the commerce with England and the countries beyond the sea. But this was what the burgesses would by no means permit. They wished at all hazards to preserve for themselves the control, almost the monopoly, of the market. They took care that the produce of their own lands, or of those of their town, their church, or their cathedral, should always have the preference in the market. The season, the month, the hour, and the price of sale, were all regulated beforehand to their advantage. No one was allowed to sell his produce in the open market until that of the burgesses was entirely sold. There were almost the same restrictions on the sale of imported goods. The citizens of Bordeaux, of Bayonne, and of the other great towns, enjoyed almost perfect free-trade with England; but to sell to others there were restrictions and difficulties of all kinds,—market-dues, tolls for weighing, control, exchange, restrictions as to the quantity, the day, and the hour of sale. The seigneurs and proprietors of the upper country followed a similar policy on their side. They had tolls on the roads, at the fords; heavy dues on the boats which ascended the rivers and at the passages of the weirs,

amounting at times to absolute prohibition. Moreover, they plundered the merchants, and ravaged the lands of those who would monopolise for themselves all the profits of commerce, and of the sale of the produce of their lands.\* Hence arose the constant disputes about the weirs, passes (*nasses*) of the Nive, and of the Gave, with the citizens of Bayonne; quarrels about the river traffic on the Dordogne and the Garonne with the citizens of Bordeaux. The seigneurs and the inhabitants of the upper country could hardly live without the commerce of the towns.† No article of luxury—and it was an age of great though of coarse luxury—could be procured elsewhere than in these great towns. The nobility then were constantly seeking some support in the towns themselves. Either by alliance or by interest they sought to detach a party of the citizens to favour them. In all the city councils, in every municipal election, their influence was felt. The greatest of all the seigneurs, the King of France, was always behind, ready to support stealthily the national against the English party. In every town there was almost of necessity these two factions. In the maritime cities the commercial party was generally the stronger. The kings of England endeavoured to gain popularity by giving to the citizens privileges of all sorts. Nevertheless, the minority was never entirely crushed out; it was always there, a national force which might at any moment prove a source of danger to the English domination.

To all these sources of discord was added one special to the government of Simon de Montfort, and which greatly multiplied his difficulties. The head of all the seigneurs

\* For an account of what these ravages of the seigneurs were, see the extracts from *lo libre de vita* of Bergerac in *Bergerac sous les Anglais* par E. Labrousse (pp. 64 seq.), Sauveterre, 1879.

† For the commercial policy of the seigneurs cf. Balasque et Dulaurens *Etudes Historiques sur la Ville de Bayonne*, Bayonne, 1869-71, and Brissaud *Les Anglais en Guyenne*, Paris, 1875, pp. 72, 73, and the citations from Matthew of Paris in the notes. The privilege of free sale on the market of Bayonne was probably that which gained most of the proprietors of the Labourd to embrace the side of the King of France; cf. *Les Coutumes Generales de Labourd*, Bordeaux, 1714, last chapter, sections ii., iii., with *Bayonne et Saint-Espirit*, par le Baron Rignon (M. Balasque), Bayonne, 1856, pp. 21, 23.

of Gascony at that time was Gaston de Bearn;\* and Gaston de Bearn was nearly related to Eleanor of Provence, Queen of Henry III. One of the greatest vices of the long reign of Henry III. was his partiality for, and his prodigality towards, the kindred of his queen. Everything was permitted them. They had always private access to the king, and could pour out to him the story of their pretended wrongs, and thus anticipate or turn aside the blows of justice. They knew well that the king, as far as in him lay, would defend them against every complainant. None of the seigneurs of Gascony carried to a higher pitch than did Gaston the disdain of commerce, the contempt for labour, for everything that seemed to be outside the rôle of a seigneur of that time. But his luxurious inclinations made him even necessitous; he always needed money; and money was in the possession of the towns and the merchants. He seized therefore on every opportunity to get hold of some of this by lawful or unlawful means.

Now in all disorders of this kind the strong hand of Simon de Montfort was quickly felt. He punished severely the robber-chiefs and the plunderers of the merchants on the high roads. He protected the labourer against every one. When accused before Henry III. by the seigneurs and their allies in the great towns, he appealed against them to the "little people of the land;" he asked proudly what *they* said of his government. In the only letter which we have from his hand, he acknowledges that he was hated by the nobility, but he declares that it was only because he defended the poor against them.† Simon de Montfort had certainly the defects of his great qualities; but he was very far from being the ambitious adventurer that some would represent him. His administration of Guyenne was not faultless. His character was all of a piece; what he willed, he willed

strongly. He was harsh both in words and deeds. He would himself do what he believed to be right; but he was equally stern in making others do it too. He governed Gascony as an Englishman. In everything he put the interests of England on an equality with, if not above, those of the province. He was not at all like that magnificent Gascon, Richard I., who remained a Gascon even when on the throne of England. He did not understand the true interests of the country, nor the best means to attach the inhabitants to the English crown, perhaps so well as did Gaveston, the unhappy favourite of Edward II.; but he wished the good of the country, and of all classes in it. He was very far from sharing the mingled hatred and contempt of the seigneurs of that time for the citizen and the labourer; and it was in Gascony that he first learned to make use of the burgher class in all his projects of reform or of ambition.

When Simon de Montfort on his first "progress" in Guyenne went to the four Courts of Gascony in succession to swear to observe the good *fueros* and customs of the country, he showed himself the same as he would remain for the rest of his life—a protector of the poor and of the citizens against the pillage and the exactions of the aristocracy, a severe and inflexible judge of all classes of malefactors. Stern and hasty in words, he was still more rough and energetic in action. Yet he acted rarely on his own authority; he always sought a support, either in the courts of justice, or in the councils of the municipality. When at Dax "he heard of the wrongs, and injuries, and murders, and many other things which Monseigneur Gaston had done to the people of Dax and in other places both against the people of the king and his own men,"\* he did not judge these wrong-doers on his own authority, but he ordered that "they should be summoned to the court to answer why they had not observed the ordinances which had been made by the common court both of prelates and of barons, and of knights and of burgesses."\* Even in criminal cases, dealing with a single individual, he would never act

\* The genealogy is thus given by M. Ch. Bémont in the *Revue Historique*, 2nd Année IV., ii., July-August, 1877, p. 247.

Gassendi—first marriage.	Second marriage.
Raymond Béranget.	Gaston de Béarn.
Queen of England.	

† See Pauli, p. 57, and note.

\* *Réponses de Simon de Montfort*, etc., in Balasque and Dulaurens, vol. ii., 580; Bémont, *Revue Historique*, p. 264.

alone. When a widow complained that her son had been killed by Bernarz le François, Maire de Dax, "the Count assembled the 'preud hommes' of the town and of the country round; and before the Archbishop of Dax and the Bishop of the town, and the full court of knights and burgesses, the truth was discovered."\* But against the nobles who would not submit or present themselves before these courts, the Earl acted without hesitation. The Vicomte de la Soule after six citations had neglected to appear before the court of St. Sever to reply to the complaints of his vassals against him. Simon quickly sent troops, which stormed his town and castle of Mauléon, and compelled the Viscount to surrender "on condition of doing right to his vassals before us, and to pay a fine of 10,000 sous Morlaas."† These four courts of Gascony—Bordeaux, Bayonne, Dax, St. Sever—were really like so many parliaments in the country; "they exercised their action not only in criminal matters, but in matters of politics also."‡ We see by this that Simon de Montfort was accustomed in 1248-1253 to take as his assessors and councillors in matters of the highest interest the simple burgesses of the country.

Nor is it surprising that he did so, for the citizens of the great towns, like Bordeaux, "the families of the Colombes, Calhau, Solers, were on an equal footing with the most illustrious of Guyenne."§ In 1236 the citizens of Bordeaux are summoned as "Milites potentes vel burgenses Burdegale."|| In a law-suit which began in 1251 and was concluded only in 1262, we see the Mayors of Bordeaux, Bayonne, Dax, St. Emilien, and Bourg, fixing their seals and signatures along with the nobles and clergy.¶ The knights and squires (damoiseaux) of the province sought for the honour of being enrolled among the citizens of Bordeaux; but the constitution of 1261 established that

no knight or squire could become a citizen of Bordeaux "without special permission of the king."\* This permission was granted to Amanieu de Bouglon, March 1st, 1334, and to others at different times. Moreover, we find, in 1256, Pierre de Bordeaux, ranked as a citizen and burgess of Bordeaux, claiming to be descended from St. Paulinus, and thus to belong to one of the patrician families of Ancient Rome; and in proof of this he alleges his possession of an ancient Roman palace at Bordeaux, the palace or "*piliers de Tutelle*." "Tudelam cum platea qui est ante eam et cum hominibus feodataris suis qui circum predictam Tudelam morantur."† A viceroy who was accustomed to take counsel of men like this could no longer treat merchants and citizens of towns with contempt, as if they were an inferior caste and unworthy to be associated with the feudal nobility.

If we examine closely the acts of Simon de Montfort in his later struggle against the King of England, we shall find them almost all framed after the model of his dealings with the courts and with the municipalities of Gascony. In all his transactions with the regal power, in his treaties with it, in his methods of election or of arbitration, he did but follow the same methods which he had already practised in Gascony. We find in both the same almost clumsy application of the principle of secondary election which prevailed then in Gascony, and which has continued in the local administration of the Spanish Basques to the present day.

Both Canon Stubbs‡ and Mr. Prothero§ remark that a scheme of reform, proposed in 1244, has a great likeness to the projects adopted later by Simon de Montfort.

Four councillors are to be elected by common consent to execute the charter. Two of these are to be in constant attendance on the king, two of them are to be the justiciar and chancellor, chosen by the whole body of the realm. Two justices of the bench and two barons of the exchequer are also to be appointed, in the first instance by general election, afterwards by the four conservators.

We shall see later on that Simon was cognisant of the local administration of southern France long before his government of Guyenne.

\* *Ibid.*, ii. 581.

† *Ibid.*, ii. 590, and for a text in Gascon, cf. *Bibliothèque de l'École de Chartres*, vol. xxxvii.

‡ Bémont, *Revue Historique*, p. 265—"Elles étaient comme autant de parlements dont elles portaient le nom (*curia regis*)."

§ *Notice d'un M.S. de la Bibliothèque de Wolfenbüttel intitulé Recognitiones Feodorum*, par M. M. Martial et Jules Delpit. Paris 1841, p. 68.

|| *Ibid.*, p. 68, note.

¶ *Ibid.*, p. 135-6.

\* *Ibid.*, 68, note 4, and Rymer.

† P. 72, text and note.

‡ Stubbs, *Constitutional History*, ii. p. 63.

§ Prothero, *Simon de Montfort*, p. 71.



It is doubtful how far Simon's personal influence prevailed in drawing up the "Provisions of Oxford" in 1258; but there can be no doubt that the scheme proposed in 1264 is in great part his work. We will place this project of government in England side by side with the provisions of a treaty made by him in Gascony.

England, June 1264.  
*Forma regiminis domini regis et regni.* Ad reformationem status regni Angliæ eligantur et nominentur tres discreti et fideles de regno, qui habeant auctoritatem et potestatem a domino rege eligendi seu nominandi, vice domini regis, consiliarios novem; tres ad minus alternatim seu vicissim semper sint in curia præsentēs.

Cartæ vero libertatum generalium et forestæ, indigenis a domino rege dudum concessæ . . . cum laudabilibus regni consuetudinibus et diutius approbatis, in perpetuum observentur.

Stubbs, *Select Charters*, pp. 404-5.

It is sometimes difficult even for an individual to discover clearly the influence which may have led him to adopt such and such a line of conduct. The proof of it is not always to be found in particular circumstances, or in isolated facts; often it is rather the result of the medium in which we live; the current of the opinions, practices, and habits of the society with which we are most in contact. These have often more influence on a man's conduct than any more special or more striking studies.

(To be continued.)



## Our Great Rivers.

BY CORNELIUS WALFORD, V.-P. ROYAL HISTORICAL SOCIETY, ETC., ETC.



HE literature of our rivers has not been by any means limited, but the books which have been devoted to them are mostly either of the pictorial or the guide-book class; a few are

piscatorial. I do not remember that rivers have received much attention from an antiquarian point of view. Yet surely they have some claims in this regard? They constitute in many cases the original boundaries. There are local customs associated with them; there are questions of ancient passages—ferries, fords, and tolls; there are rights of navigation and water-way; there are privileges of mills; consequences of floods; and last, but by no means least, there are the bridges, many of which have quite little histories of their own. These are matters full of interest as elucidating our social history in various directions.

It will be remembered that the obstructing of rivers was one of the grievances provided against by *Magna Charta*, as also by later charters of rights; and hence the freedom of our rivers has been associated, properly, with our other liberties. No privileges on or over our rivers can be obtained without the authority of parliament; and not only has this legislation become very extended, but, in many cases, the enactments are historically instructive.

I propose to offer an example by way of illustration. Let this be the river *Severn*—the ancient *Fluvius Sabrini*; certainly one of the most important—next to the *Thames*, the most important—as it is one of the most extended. It takes its rise in Plinlimmon, on the borders of Montgomery and Cardiganshires, not far from the coast of Cardigan Bay, and at an altitude of 1,500 feet above the sea level. Descending from the mountains, it bears the name of *Hafren* or *Havren*, till it arrives at Llanidloes in Montgomeryshire, where it unites with the Clewedog; it then flows N.E. towards Newton, between hills pleasantly fringed with wood, and under its proper name of the *Severn*. Thence its course is almost due N., through the delightful Vale of Montgomeryshire, and beyond Welshpool it enters the great plain of Shropshire; after making a considerable compass it turns abruptly to the S.E. It then almost encircles the town of Shrewsbury, and flowing S.E., it passes Colebrookdale—near which the first iron bridge built in England was thrown over it in 1789. Soon after it reaches Bridgenorth; passing Bewdley and Worcester, it divides near

Gloucester into two channels, which reuniting soon afterwards constitute a great tidal river. Below Gloucester its course is chiefly to the S.W. The character of this river does not entirely accord with its mountainous origin; it soon loses its native rapidity, forming large vales, and generally burying itself within deep banks. At Llanidloes it ceases to be a torrent. Below Colebrookdale the scenery along its banks becomes very picturesque. At Stourport it is joined to the system of those numerous canals by means of which a great deal of the inland transport was conducted—particularly that of the hardware and pottery districts—during the last century, and in this first half of the present, before railroads superseded them. Up to Worcester the river is navigable for vessels of eighty tons; and up to Pool Quay in Montgomeryshire for barges. Its entire course is about 210 miles.

This is the physical history of the river as deduced from gazetteers, etc., etc. Its social and political history has to be dug out of the statute book, and other sources familiar to antiquaries. I shall proceed chronologically.

1429. By the 8 Henry VI., c. 27, it is recited that while the river of Severn is common to all the liege people of our Sovereign Lord the King to carry and bring within the stream of the said river in boats, trowes, and otherwise all manner of merchandise, and other goods and chattels to Bristol and to every part adjoining to the same river, yet that robberies and injuries by "Rovers of the Forest of Dean," and hundreds of Bledislow and Westbury, against the goods and ships of the people of Tewkesbury and others, had been committed "with great riot and force, in manner of war, as enemies of a strange land;" and persons had been menaced and threatened to be put to death if they made any resistance. The king had thereupon sent his Letters of Privy Seal, directed to divers persons of the said forest, to make open proclamation that no man of the said forest should be so hardy to inquiet or disturb his people to pass by the river, with corn, goods, merchandise, etc., upon pain of treason. But after such proclamation "the said trespassers came to the said river with more greater routs and riots than ever they did before:" hence the Sheriff of Gloucester was now authorised to make proclamation

for trespassers to satisfy the parties injured; and on failure of remedy thereby the commonalties of the forest and hundred were to be liable for damage. But still the means taken were not effective.

1430. By 9 Henry VI., c. 5, *An Act for Free Passage in the River Severn for Goods, &c.*, it is recited:

*Item.* Because the River of Severn is common to all the King's liege people to carry and recarry within the stream of the said River to Bristol, Gloucester, and Worcester, and other places joining to the said River, all manner of merchandises and other goods and chattels as well in Trowes, and Boats as in Flotes, commonly called Drags, in every port joining to the said River, within which River many Welshmen and other persons dwelling in divers places adjoining to the said River, have now late assembled in great number arrayed in manner of war, and taken such flotes otherwise called drags, and them have hewed in pieces and with force and arms beaten the people which were in such drags, to this intent that they should hire of the said Welshmen and other persons, for great sums of money, Boats and other vessels for carriage of such merchandises, and other goods and chattels, to an evil example and great impoverishment of the said liege people if remedy be not hastily provided.

And it was therefore enacted

That the said liege people of the King might have and enjoy their freepassage in the said River, with Flotes and Drags and all manner of merchandises, and other goods and chattels at their will, without disturbance of any; and if any were disturbed of his freepassage in the said River, the party grieved should have his action according to the course of the common law.

1503-4. By 19 Henry VII., c. 18, *An Act entitled "De Fluvio Sabrini,"* it is recited that free navigation of the river had been interrupted by the Foresters of Deane, and the Act of 1430 is also recited:

And the premisses notwithstanding divers persons late and now being yo' officers, of and in yo' Citie of Worcestre or Towne of Gloucestre and oder places adjoynnyng to yo' said Ryver and wat', will not suffer any Bote, Trowe, or oder vessel to passe through and uppon yor said Ryver and water without dyvers impositions by theym thereupon set and by theym levied, gathered, and reyred uppon the Merchauntis and owners of the said goodis and marchaundises by the said Ryver and Water passyng, in manyfest contempt of yor. seid lawes and breeche of yor. laudabill custome afore tyme remembered.

A penalty of £20 was therefore imposed upon all persons claiming such tolls, unless titles to same were established in the Star Chamber before Ascension Day 1505.

1531-2. The 23 Henry VIII., c. 12, *An*

*Act for takinge Exaccions [Tolls] upon the pathes of Severne, recites :—*

Where the Kinges subjectes passing upon the River and water of Severne have used tyme out of mynde to have & use a certeyne pathe of an foote and a halfe brode on evry side of the said River, for drawing upp by lynes or ropes their troughe, barges, botes, and other vessels passing or repassing on the said River of Severne with wyne or any other merchaundise, without any imposition, taxe, or tolle to be demanded of them that so should carrie wyne in any of the said vessels for the said passing and drawing in the said pathes accustomed, till now of late certayne covetous persones have perturbed and interrupted manye of the Kinges subjectes bailing and drawing upp their vessels in the said pathes, taking of them fynes and draughtes and botels of wyne, and yet daily use to take, to the disturbaunce and losse to many of the Kinges subjectes.

It was therefore enacted that all so offending by taking or demanding any "tolle or other imposition" should be fined forty shillings.

1534. The 26 Henry VIII., c. 5—*An Acte that keeps of ferries on the water of Severne shall not convey in their ferrie botes any maner of person, goodes, or cattles after the son going downe till the son be up—recites :*

For asmoch as dayle dyverse felonies, robberies, & murders ben many tymes commytted, & done yn the countyes of Glouc. and Somerzet, yn the parties were adjoyninge unto the water called the water of Severne betwene Englande & Southwales, and after suche murders & felonies don the said robbers felons and murderers with the said goodes so robbed & stolne make their conveyance with the said goodes so stolne by nyght at dyvers passages or ferries over the said ryver or water, as the passages of Anste, Fremeland, Pyrton, Arlyngham, Nowenham, Portsedes Poynte, and all suche other lyke passages over the said ryver yn to Southwales, or yn to the forest callyd the forest of Dene also adjoyninge to the same water and when they be over the saide water then the goodes so stolne be by dyvers privyleges ther kepte, all be it owner and owners have true and perfect knowlege thereof yet they so robbed and spoyled be without remedye for to obteyne their saide goodes so stolne, and so that the secrete and sodeyne conveyance by nyght of the saide goodes over the said ferries and passages dothe not only greatly encourage dyvers persones to come out of the parties of Southwales, to steale robbe & murder dyverse persones yn their houses in the saide counties joyninge upon the said borders of Wales, but also causeth manye robberies and felonies yn sondrie wayes to be commytted and don upon the said border nere adjoyninge to the same ryver, to the great damage and hurte of the kynges subjectes inhabitinge there onlesse some remedie therefore be provyded.

It was therefore enacted that a penalty of fine and imprisonment be inflicted upon keepers of ferries carrying offenders into or

from Wales between sunset and sunrise; and keepers of ferries were to give sureties not to offend in such manner.

1542-3. By 34 & 35 Henry VIII., c. 9, *An Acte for the Preservation of the Ryver of Severne*, it is recited :—

Where divers persones aswell inhabytauntes, fermers, and dwellers were unto the streame of Severne and unto the crykes and pillies of the same from Kingrode upwarde towarde the Citie and Towne of Gloucistre conveyeth and carieth graine and come out of the Realme of Englande, unto the partes beyonde the Sea, where graines are verye deare, and more of late tyme have made picardes and other greates botes with fore mastes of the burden of xv. toon and so to xxxvj. toonne, and by reasone whereof wheate rye beanes barley malte and other kynde of graines by stealthe are conveyed into the utter partiss beyonde the sea, so that therby the Kinges majestie is not oonellie deceyved of his subsidie and custome for the same, but it causeth at suche tymes wheate graine and other kynde of come as is aforesaide to be at hiegh prices, and by the same meanes, the inhabytauntes within the saide Citie or Towne of Bristoll are often and sundrye tymes destitute and skant, maie have graine or come to serve the Kinges obedient subjectes there dwelling and inhabiting; and also by reasone of having of the saide great botes and vessels often tymes divers shippes aswell of the parties beyonde the Sea as other of Englishe shippes lying in Kingrode and Hungrode, being portes or havens of the Citie or Towne of Bristowe aforesaid distaunt fyve myles or thereabout from the saide town of Bristowe, awayting and tarying there the coming of the saide great botes with corn and graine down Severne, who there dischargeth the graine and come aborde the saide shippes at Kingrode, by reason wherof the saide shippes and other vessels there tarying for the receipte of the saide graine and come, doo then cast out theyre balast of Stones and other robull of balast of theyre saide shippes and vessels, into the saide rodes and havens of Hungrode and Kingrode, and there lodeth the saide graine and come in the shippes and vessels, to the great destruction, and in contynuaunce to thuttre undoing of the saide rodes and havens; so that the mouthe and hole channel of the saide havens is so heaped and quarred with stones & robell of balastes of the Shippes and Botes there arryving, that greates Shippes whiche useth the course of merchandysse to the saide towne of Bristowe from the partes beyonde the Sea and fro the saide towne laden with merchandysse unto the utter parties, maie scantlye or savelye come into the Kinges saide portes and towne of Bristowe and the ryver of the same, and so from the saide port and towne of Bristowe unto the saide Severne without great danger and perill, and by that meanes Shippes of great burden are like to be destroyed and utterly to be cast awaie, and if redresse be not the sooner had therein it wilbe to the utter destruction of the haven and porte of the saide towne of Bristowe, which saide towne of Bristowe is chiefly maintayned by course of merchaundysse.

A penalty of £4 was therefore imposed on

masters of ships unloading ballast in King Rode, except upon the shore. In the same Act was a general provision that none should unload ballast, etc., from ships in any havens or rivers, except on land above high-water mark; penalty £5.

In several of the preceding preambles the effect of adopting the language of the local petitions, forwarded through the Commons, is seen in a very marked degree, by the local expressions and the spelling.

On some future occasion I may have something to say about the bridges over the Severn. They have a considerable history of their own; while the floods of the Severn valley have caused great destruction of life and property, and would constitute yet another chapter full of interest.



### Norton-in-Hales Parish Register.

By T. P. MARSHALL.

**N**ORTON-IN-HALES is a picturesque village of four hundred inhabitants, and is situate on the borders of Cheshire and Staffordshire, in the county of Salop. The majority of the farmhouses and cottages in the parish are of comparatively modern construction, but two or three of the latter belong to the early part of the sixteenth century. Bellaport Old Hall was built in the same period, and Brand Hall occupies the site of a mansion contemporary with the last-named place. In the centre of the village is a large stone to which the animal utilised in the sport of bear-baiting was wont to be tied in the olden time. It is now enclosed, and a number of shrubs and trees have been planted around it, for the parishioners have a great respect for this venerable relic of other days. The parish church is a handsome Gothic structure, and stands at the north end of the village, but the tower, an old font, and a few monuments are all that represent the original edifice, the body of the fabric having been restored, or, rather, rebuilt, by the present rector (the Rev. F. Silver, M.A.) some few years ago. Adjoining the Rectory is a handsome building known as "The Museum," in which Mr. Silver has gathered together an interesting

collection of local and other antiquities and curiosities. Last year the reverend gentleman exhibited the ancient parish register, which was only brought to light some short time ago, after having been lost for nearly a century; and as some of the items contained therein were considered to be rather interesting, the book was placed at my service.

The ledger consists of fifty-five roughly dressed skins of parchment of about the size of foolscap folio, in ragged limp covers of vellum. It is in a pretty fair state of preservation, and the whole of the entries, with the exception of some few on the initial and second pages, are perfectly legible. The period covered by the record is that between 1573 and 1736, both years inclusive. The caligraphy of the earlier entries is of the Gothic type, the Italian style of penmanship being first introduced by one of the rectors, who was inducted in 1676. The whole of the records for the years 1573-5 have been made at one time, and are in the handwriting of Alan Downes, who signs his name at the foot of the folio where the entries in question end. His predecessor was Peter Stringer, who was buried in 1575, that fact being duly notified in the register as follows:—

Petrus Stringer, rectoris ecclesie de Norton-in-Hales, sepult. erat . . . . . Octobris, 1575.

It is a singular fact that Alan Downes, the first of the rectorial scribes, was the most methodical of the eight clerics who had charge of the parish during the period under review; and he gives us a clear and intelligible record of the births, marriages, and deaths of three generations. Some of the names which appear on earlier pages are those of families who figure on the final folios of the ledger, and their descendants are living in the neighbourhood at the present time.

Alan Downes was, no doubt, a very worthy ecclesiastic, but he does not seem to have been in any way influenced by Queen Elizabeth's views as to the celibacy of the clergy, for he took to himself a wife, and she presented him with a son in the year 1594. This, the first event of the kind which had ever occurred in the household of a priest at Norton, must have been a subject of some interest to the parishioners, and we can readily excuse the worthy rector for making one of the only omissions which mar his portion of the



register, when we think of the anxious pride which hurried him to record the baptism of his son and heir, and caused him to forget to make a note of the christening of a less important infant, who had been brought to the font six days before. The entry is as follows:—

Willimus, filius Alan Downes, baptizata erat nono die Octobris, 1594.

At this period collateral ancestors of the noble houses of Westminster (Grosvenor) and Combermere (Cotton) lived at Bellaport and Brand, in this parish, and their names frequently appear in the register.

Alan Downes died in 1611, and his successor, William Prymrose, made due notification of that event:—

Allinos Downes, rectoris parochie Norton-in-Hales, sepultus erat die Junnij, 1611.

An entry in a strange handwriting, which is almost illegible, informs us that Prymrose had taken the degree of *Artium Magister*, and that he was inducted and instituted on October 9th, 1611.

The churchwardens first signed the register in 1634, Thomas Levitt and Cuthbert Jackson holding office that year. This Thomas Levitt was the ancestor of a numerous family of *Lovatts* still resident in the neighbourhood, and the vellum used as a covering for the register is a portion of a deed relating to one of his descendants. Richard Malpas and Richard Martin were churchwardens in the following year, and their successors were William Horatio Higginson and Thomas Burgess. Higginson's descendants held the office of parish clerk for many years, and the burial of one of the number is recorded in due form:—

Gulielmus Higgi[n]son, clericus hujus ecclesie, sepultus fuit vigesimo tertio die Februarii, 1688.

Able Sarginson and John Viggers signed the register as churchwardens in 1637, and Richard Grantham and William Plymley in 1639. At this date the name of William Homersley appears as that of the rector, and in this and every other instance his autograph is written in "black letter." Thomas Coney and William Plimley were churchwardens in 1639, and Thomas Shore and William Gregorie in 1640.

There is no record as to when Homersley left Norton, but his last entry was made in

1645. During the wars of the Commonwealth, the neighbourhood was kept in a continual ferment. The republican element was strong in Shropshire. Sir John Corbett, whom Blakeway calls "an illustrious patriot," was the principal landowner in the adjoining parishes of Drayton and Adderley, and he threw his sword into the scale on the side of the parliamentarians. In a neighbouring parish, Robert Clive, of Styche, was one of Cromwell's warmest partisans; he became a member of the Long Parliament, and a colonel in the rebel army. On another side of the parish, at Cheswardine and Eccleshall, the Roundheads were predominant; but, in the midst of it all, Norton, influenced by its principal parishioner, William Cotton, of Bellaport, remained loyal to the king. The village was continually harassed by the trained bands from Nantwich and Wem, and by the rebel forces under Sir William Brereton. Tradition says that the sanctity of the church was violated on more than one occasion, and the tower most certainly bears evidence to the fact that enemies have, at some time or other, assailed it. The register is an unerring witness to the unsettled state of this part of the country during the period when the two factions were struggling for the mastery.

In 1644 there are only six entries, and in 1645 three. Two of the latter were made by William Homersley, and one which had been omitted by him was inserted by Moses Leigh. In 1646 there are only two entries, but in the following year, when the neighbourhood had become more settled, they rose to fourteen. The records for the years 1646—50 seem to have been written at one and the same time. They occupy the whole of one folio, and the greater portion of another, and are signed by Moses Leigh, Rector, and Richard Plimley and Richard Tew, churchwardens. Amongst the entries is a very important one, which, strange to say, until I found it last summer, seems to have entirely escaped observation, and, as a consequence, all the lists of rectors hitherto published have been incomplete. The entry is:—

Joshua Bennion, rector huius parochie spatio quatuor Annorum, Artium Magister, sepultus fuit decimo quinto die Octobris, 1650.

Moses Leigh was the first of the rectors who used the Italian style of penmanship.

In May 1655 the Latin language was dropped, and the entries were made in English for the first time. In March of the same year, John Bradley became rector, and his first record relates to the leading family in the neighbourhood, whilst the second affects his own household :—

William, sone of William Cotton, of Bellaport, Esq., Borne the 20th of June.

William Bradley, sone to John Bradley, Borne 23rd of June.

These entries are unique, for they are the only instances in which *births* are mentioned; there is no record of a baptism in either case. Not a single birth, marriage, or death is registered between June 8th, 1656, and August 9th, 1657, and a blank space of three-and-a-half inches in depth is left between those dates. The probability is that the reverend registrar lost his temporary memoranda before he had time to transfer the items to the permanent record.

The beginning of the year 1660 once more found the entries made in Latin, and at the foot of the first series we find the signatures of Richard Martin and Thomas Shore as churchwardens. In 1664, the last-named office was held by Thomas Shore and Richard Higginson, and in 1665 by William Plimley and William Clutton, their successors being Thomas Cooper and Thomas Green.

William Sorton became rector in 1679, and, seven years afterwards, was married to the daughter of one of his parishioners —

Gulielmus Sorton, Rector hujus Ecclesie, et Sara Lovatt nupti erant nono die Decembris, 1686.

Somehow or other, Sorton neglected to make a note of his marriage until some time after it was solemnised, and then he had to squeeze it into a conspicuous place directly over the heading to the year 1687. He seems, however, to have had a failing in this direction, for, whenever a birth or any other event requiring record occurred in his family, he made a note of it in a way which ensured its not being passed without observation.

At this time, the Cottons, who had lived at Brand Hall for over a century, were succeeded by a family of the name of Davison, who had a style of record peculiarly their own, so far as the Norton register was concerned, as the following extract will show :—

Samuel, filius Samuelis Davison de Brand (patrimony realis ad valorem Quinquaginta librarum per annum), baptizati fuit decimo septimo die Augusti, 1704.

Up to some few years ago the Davisons were the principal landowners in the parish.

In 1709 an aristocratic marriage was celebrated in Norton church, the bridegroom being no less a person than the ancestor of the present junior M.P.'s for North and South Shropshire. The village appears to have been a favourite place for the celebration of "foreign" marriages, for very many are recorded about this time. The note of the event in question reads as follows :—

Edwardus Leighton, Parochie Alberbury, in Com. Salop, Armiger, et Rachel Fforester de Appley, parochie de Wellington, in Com. predicto, nupti erant undecimo die Maij.

In the following year (*i.e.* 1710) the church was the scene of another marriage in high life :—

Brianus Broughton, parochie de Eccleshall, in Com. Staffordie, Baronettus, et Elizabetha Delves de Dodington, parochie Wybunbury, nupti erant decimo die Februarij.

By this marriage the houses of Broughton and Delves were united, and the family became that of Delves-Broughton, of Dodington, Cheshire, and Broughton, Staffordshire.

An inset, about post octavo in size, gives a list of the rectors. It was drawn up by the Rev. Lawrence Dundas Henry Cokburne, and the succeeding names were added by the present rector. It will be observed that Joshua Bennion, 1650, does not appear on the record :—

Peter Stringer . . . . .	Buried 30th Oct. 1577
Alan Downes . . . . .	1594—1603
William Prymrose, Instituted and Inducted,	
	19 Oct. 1611
William Homersley . . . . .	1635-8
Moses Leigh . . . . .	1650
John Bradley . . . . .	1679
William Sorton . . . . .	1679
Buried December 31, 1734.	
Samuel Burslem . . . . .	1735
Vacated by promotion, 1747.	
George Gretton . . . . .	1747
Buried December 23, 1785.	
Lawrence Dundas Henry Cokburne . . . . .	1786
Died April 7, 1830.	
Hugh Ker . . . . .	1830
Arthur Hugh Pearson . . . . .	1845
John Hall . . . . .	1847
Frederick Silver . . . . .	1850

The last official entry is as follows :—

June 25, 1736.

Thes was the Register exhibited in to this place at the Visitation of y<sup>e</sup> right rev. Father in God, Richard, Ld. Bishop of Lichfield & Coventry.

SAM. BURSLEM, Rector.

ROBERT PARKINSON, Churchwarden.



## Notes on some Rebellions in English History.

### I. STEPHEN OF BLOIS.

**I**T is not a little remarkable to observe how the study of English history and of English institutions can be advanced by researches into some of the apparently unimportant events which have occurred. But, again, there is much to indicate that the proposition here suggested is one that bears in the abstract a position which should in some cases have attracted the attention of the philosophical historian. In the case of the rebellions in English history this is more particularly true. They would give a wrench to the ordinary course of events, and this wrench would display some of the machinery and illustrate some of the inner characteristics of the State edifice. Accordingly, in directing attention to this subject in these pages, it should be borne in mind that our object is not to give a history of the rebellions themselves, but to collect together a few notes upon some hitherto unnoticed facts in connection with them.

Even from the purely dynastic rebellions of early Norman times—for Anglo-Saxon history cannot strictly be said to supply any quota towards the history of State rebellions—there are some instructive lessons to be gained. The cause of the defeated Saxons died out practically at Senlac, as we all know; but the flame flickered here and there long after, and it has lighted up the names of Edgar Ætheling, Waltheof, Hereward, and others in the historic memories of the people. Dynastic in immediate cause, it was something more than hatred of William of Normandy that dictated to the Saxon yeomen the gathering in arms under the leaders who came forward in the struggle, and it is cer-

tainly worth the attention of the student to endeavour to penetrate beneath the great personality of the hero-leaders, to turn a deaf ear to the clash of arms, to shut the eyes to stalwart deeds of martial bravery; for beneath all this romance of war there lies a reality which has never yet been fathomed. Every generation of Englishmen down to the Jacobean rebellion, almost upon the borders of our own times, has witnessed an uprising against the State authority. Such a significant fact alone must mean something amongst historical phenomena. Men did not leave their hearths to fight the cause of this or that rebel leader without having something more than a strong sympathy in the cause, without, indeed, having a sympathy that was forged in the earliest and best remembered life of the nation. But the State had to put itself into action to meet these obstacles. And with these two opposing forces standing against each other, both out of the normal condition of things, it is difficult indeed to imagine that in the calmness of philosophical observation we cannot detect some features of English history not to be obtained from the more peaceful days of regularity.

Down to the reign of John, the rebellions were perhaps little more, after the last signs of Saxon opposition had died out, than family quarrels among the Norman and early Plantagenet kings. But even here the rejection of the Empress Maude as the sovereign of England speaks something to us of early historic conceptions as the chief aid to the successful rebellion of Stephen of Blois. Was it his stalwart arm, his pleasing manners, unaided by popular opinion, that gained him his throne and gained him his peace with the first of the Plantagenets? And considering the inevitable answer to this question, breaking through, as it does, in most of our chronicle narratives of the times, we next come upon the question—what might this popular opinion be, and what is its historic importance? The answer is to be found in the fact that primitive politics had not yet died out in the advancing politics of the day; and the archæologist, by an appeal to primitive politics, is able to unlock some of the enigmas which have long baffled the historian.

When Henry Beauclerk, as Englishmen

love to call him, died, the nation had to meet the proposition of a female ruler. The origin of the Empress Maude's rights rested, however, more upon the dead king's wish, and the dead king's enforcement of the oath of allegiance, than upon political rights. We see this more clearly by the light of later events. "One should think," observes Hallam, "that men whose fathers had been in the field for Matilda could make no difficulty about female succession."\* And yet they never once upheld the claim of Eleanor of Brittany, the sister of the murdered Arthur, against King John. And they did not uphold the cause of Maude with the vigour that might have attended a rightful cause. Never, indeed, was Maude queen of the English as Henry and Rufus and William had been kings of the English. In that fitful gleam of triumph, terminating with the capture of her great general, Robert of Gloucester, she was only the "Lady" of the land. Political opinion declared for a king, and this declaration leads us into the domain of primitive politics.

When political sovereignty first shows itself (says Sir Henry Maine), this sovereignty is constantly seen to reside, not in an individual, nor in any definite line of persons, but in a group of kinsmen, a house, a sept, or a clan.†

This quotation meets the first fact in our archaeological view of the period we are now dealing with. The sword unsheathed at Senlac declared in favour of the Norman house, sept, or clan. It was not for the nation now to dispute that. There was no one of the house of Cerdic left, and the house of William the Norman was the only reigning house. But the nation could apply some of the old English principles of sovereignty to the Norman house, who had gained the ruling power, and if it could not fight for the house of Cerdic, it could and did fight successfully for the political doctrines that governed the house of Cerdic. The question as to which one of the Norman house was to be the sovereign lord was the one great subject which brings the strife and turmoil of King Stephen's reign into the domain of archaeological study.

\* *Europe during the Middle Ages*, p. 550.

† *Early Law and Custom*, p. 131. Cf. Allen's *Royal Prerogative in England*, p. 44.

On all sides (says Sir Henry Maine) we find evidence that in the beginnings of history quarrels were rife within reigning families as to the particular rule or usage which should invest one of the royal kinsmen with a primacy over the rest; and those quarrels bore fruit in civil wars. The commonest type of an ancient civil war was one in which the royal family quarrelled among themselves, and the nobility or the people took sides.\*

This statement, drawn from the general facts of early history, exactly fits the case of Stephen of Blois, as it exactly fits some later examples in the history of the English sovereignty. Stephen was the son of the Conqueror's daughter, and he stood at the time in the place of the most fitting male representative of his house. Here we meet with another well-ascertained doctrine of primitive politics. But we can go a step further than this.

Ancient law allowed the father who had no prospect of having legitimate sons to appoint or nominate a daughter, who should bear a son to himself, and not to her own husband.†

This is the ancient law as known to primitive politics, but one can easily understand that its modification in the progress of political thought and practice would very easily result in the doctrine that a daughter's son might inherit, though the daughter herself might not. This is the position that Stephen of Blois held when he claimed the throne of England, and it is still more the position of Henry Plantagenet when, passing over his mother's claim, he agreed with King Stephen that he should succeed to the crown. Mr. Freeman has, too, pointed out a still further doctrine of primitive politics which went in support of Stephen's claim.

Old Teutonic feelings (he says) held the son of the sister to be hardly less near and dear than a son of one's own loins, and we have some indications that this feeling was not wholly forgotten in England in the eleventh century.‡

The favours that Henry had shown this son of his sister Adela is a theme that all the chroniclers have touched upon, and it is a theme that we doubt not the historical

\* *Early Law and Custom*, p. 133.

† Maine's *Early Law and Custom*, p. 91.

‡ Freeman's *Norman Conquest*, vol. ii., p. 368, quoting Tacitus, *Mor. Germ.*: "Sororum filii idem apud avunculum, qui apud patrem honor. Quidam sanctorum, arctioreque hunc nexum sanguinis arbitrantur et in accipiendis magis exigunt."



associations of the English people enabled them to discuss.

One worthy opponent to Stephen—worthy in character and fame, worthy in political rights, even taking these back to primitive politics—was his elder brother, the eldest born of his father, Theobald, Count of Blois. But Theobald was a foreigner to the English people, and the English people had a voice in the choice of their kings from amongst the worthiest males of the royal house. How strongly this power of choice, this elective power, comes out is perhaps never better shown than in the case of King Stephen. The Saxon Chronicle says he “came to London, and the London folk received him . . . and hallowed him king on midwinter day.” But Mr. Green, relying on the Chronicle *Gesta Stephani*, has put into words, powerful in the story they tell, the political force of this act of the “London folk.” First in the volume of proceedings of the Archaeological Institute at London in 1866, and subsequently in slightly more guarded language in his *History of the English People*, Mr. Green points out the significance of the action of London in the election of King Stephen.

Neither baron nor prelate was present to constitute a national council, but the great city did not hesitate to take their place. The voice of her citizens had long been accepted as representative of the popular assent in the election of a king, but it marks the progress of English independence under Henry that London now claimed of itself the right of election. Undismayed by the absence of the hereditary counsellors of the crown, its “Alderman and wise folk gathered together the folk-moot, and these providing at their own will for the good of the realm unanimously resolved to choose a king.” The solemn deliberation ended in the choice of Stephen.\*

And Mr. Freeman, adopting nearly the same view, says:—

The body by whom he was actually chosen seems, as on some earlier elections, to have consisted of the London citizens and of such of the chief men of the land as could be got together at once.†

There can be no mistaking such important testimony as this. One cannot doubt that the bell which rang the citizens to their folk-moot‡ rang now for the assembly of

the nation to be represented by the citizens; and in the clang of this bell we can recognize the growing power of the great city—a power that has not yet been adequately recognized by its historians. The same thing occurs at the victory of Maude a little later on. Mr. Freeman has the authority of most writers, modern and early, for his way of putting the case.

The men of London had chosen Stephen to be their king, and without their consent his crown could not be transferred to another.\*

Without their consent Maude dare not consider herself the “lady” of the land, and by baulking their efforts for chartered liberties she brought down upon herself the misfortunes which once more raised Stephen of Blois to the throne.

These are a few of the facts which stand out very clearly from the history of King Stephen. It has been the fashion to trace all the best of our institutions to Norman origin, and it is still more the fashion now to attribute all the evils, or fancied evils, of present constitutional forms to the Norman conquest, and hence it becomes an important study if the archæologist can penetrate into some of the by-paths of history, and discover there truths which the constitutional historian has almost of necessity passed over. In the present case the especial feature to notice is the vigorous handling of old English political doctrines, and this selfsame feature is constantly cropping up. Norman power swept over the land, but it did not wipe out Saxon power. When we come to consider some of the later rebellions in English history, which I hope to treat of in subsequent issues, this will be abundantly proved.

G. LAURENCE GOMME.



## Porlock Church and its Monuments.

BY HENRY HAYMAN D.D.



HE readers of THE ANTIQUARY have already heard of a graceful contribution to family history in the solution of a monumental enigma by Mrs. Halliday, of Glenthorn, co. Somerset, whose

\* *History of Norman Conquest*, vol., v. 305.

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\* Green's *History of the English People*, vol. i., pp. 151-2.

† Freeman's *Norman Conquest*, vol. v., p. 245.

‡ *Liber Custumarum*, pp. 338, 339; Stowe's *London*, 1598, p. 263.

book was briefly noticed in the number of *THE ANTIQUARY* for August last.

She believes the effigies on the chief tomb to be those of John, 4th Baron Harington, of Aldingham, Lancashire, and Elizabeth, *née* Courtenay, his widow. She is guided by the crest on the tilting "heaume," a lion's head erased, which marks him a Harington. The style of the effigies, being that of the latter half of the fifteenth century, narrows the question practically to about two possible candidates. She takes occasion, however, to give biographical notices of a number of men of note, and one or two ladies, of the great baronial period, when, in the French wars of Henry V. and Henry VI., and in the civil wars of the latter, noble houses were cut off with an extinction as rapid and complete as the havoc made subsequently of their monuments by the desolating zealots of the seventeenth century, or the utilitarian anti-zealots of the eighteenth.

This vortex of carnage, which went on for about three-fourths of a century, ever extending its radius of destruction, was fully illustrated in the fate of the baronial houses connected with Tewkesbury Abbey Church, as shown in a memoir on that subject in the first number of *THE ANTIQUARY*. It receives further illustration from the pages of Mrs. Halliday. For a large portion of the Bonville pedigree, which family comes in largely for her notice, see an article on Limington Church, Somerset, in *THE ANTIQUARY* for November last. With that church and manor the Bonvilles were connected. It was shown there how a Lord Bonville, after witnessing the death of his son and grandson in the same battle of Wakefield, 1460, was executed as a prisoner after the second battle of St. Alban's a few months later. Murders and executions *after* a battle became the fashion, and the *lex talionis* demanded perpetually new victims, until a glut of vengeful massacre was indulged by both parties.

The connection of the Barons Harington, of Aldingham, Lancashire, with a place so far remote from their territorial sphere as Porlock on the Bristol Channel, where a tongue of western Somersetshire overlaps north-eastern Devon, arose matrimonially, through the alliance of their house in the

person of Robert, 3rd Baron, with that of Loring in the person of Isabel, "eldest daughter and co-heir" of Sir Nigel Loring, a knight of great repute for valour and conduct in the Battle of Poitiers. John, his son and heir, the 4th Baron, was in high trust and employ under Henry V., and figured in the remarkable reception given by that monarch to Sigismund, "Rex Romanorum," in 1416. In this he was associated with Duke Humphrey of Gloucester, the King's brother, with the Earl of Salisbury, and Lord Talbot, the most renowned of English captains,—a colleagueship which bespeaks at once the highest rank and esteem. To these Haringtons had come the rich northern heritage of the Le Flemings and Cauncefields; and now we see how they struck their root matrimonial in the south-western counties; Baron Robert marrying a Loring, Baron John, his son, a Courtenay. By one or the other of these was in all probability built the "Gleaston or Muchlands Castle" at Aldingham, their earlier northern seat, the existing remains of which, as shown in *THE ANTIQUARY* for March 1882, point to a date late in the fourteenth or early in the fifteenth century. But as they gravitated south-westward, merging eventually in the Bonvilles, and touching thereby the great houses of Beauchamp, Neville, and ultimately Grey, sprung from Edward IV.'s queen by her former husband, they lost sight of their early home, and Gleaston Castle went, it seems, rapidly to decay, being already a ruin in the time of Henry VIII., when it had stood not much above a century and a half.

It was the Lady Elizabeth Courtenay, daughter of Edward third Earl of Devon, "known as the 'Blind Earl,'" whom John Lord Harington married, and whose effigy, with his own, as Mrs. Halliday may claim to have proved, still adorns the simple rustic Church of Porlock. On being called to join Henry V.'s expedition to France in July 1417, he made his will, leaving his widow "Lady of Porlock" for life, and providing for the erection of a chantry with mass-priests for the repose of his soul and those of his ancestors and relatives. His will is given in the documentary part of the volume, and is a model document of its kind. He bequeaths

his soul and body according to the good old fashion of the "ages of faith," provides for his wife, for the payment of his just debts, and, that claim satisfied, for the benefit of his soul by the offices of the Church; his northern estates devolving without testamentary provision on his brother and heir-at-law. Mrs. Halliday mentions that "on the 1st day of August, 1417, the king dubbed forty-eight knights;" and adds, that "among these, we may fairly assume, was Lord Harington." It may perhaps be safer to assume that a man of such high lineage and signal services was knighted some time before. He died within the year, in some manner unrecorded. His widow, whom he had left childless, married, secondly, Sir William Bonville of Chewton, knight, afterwards Lord Bonville and K.G. Baron William Harington, his heir, married a Margaret, whose family name the Rev. F. Poynton, whose genealogical researches enrich Mrs. Halliday's book, has not been able to discover; and their daughter and sole heiress was united to another William Bonville, son of the aforementioned by a former marriage. "Thus," remarks Mrs. Halliday,

a Bonville became by courtesy Lord Harington in right of his wife, when her father died. This marriage of another Elizabeth Harington with another William Bonville has, as may readily be supposed, been productive of much confusion in treating of the genealogy of these two families.

The son of William and Elizabeth was a third William Bonville, who became husband and father before he was twenty, marrying the Lady Catherine, daughter of Richard Neville, Earl of Salisbury, and sister to Warwick "the King-maker." Mrs. Halliday indulges in a speculation as to what influences determined the subsequent political adherence of Lord Bonville, K.G. (the first of the three William Bonvilles), to the house of York. After enumerating the services rendered and honours acquired by this nobleman under King Henry VI., which culminated in his being made Lieutenant of Aquitaine in 1454, she continues:—

It is natural then to seek for a cause in explanation of his defection after services so various, so life-long, so devoted;

and proceeds to find that cause in the marriage of his grandson, a stripling just out of his teens, if so much, with the Lady Catherine

Neville, as aforesaid. To me this looks rather like a consequence than a cause, and the real causes were probably much more complex. This is not the place for a historical disquisition: but the main fact was that during all the years of Lord Bonville's faithful service, the claims of the White Rose were hardly yet in the bud. When the question of legitimacy came to the front, its sacredness would supersede in the eyes of many men all other issues. We have no means of knowing how it was judged by Lord Bonville. The weakness and misgovernment of Richard II. had formed the practical avenue of the Lancaster line to the throne. Of weakness and misgovernment there was more than enough in Henry VI. The French provinces, in which Lord Bonville's most recent and brilliant distinctions had been gained, were irretrievably lost through the divisions and vacillations in the council at home; and now French influence was rampant there in the person of the imperious Margaret. In the very same field of action the Duke of York's superior capacity had been proved, as governor of Normandy, previous to its loss in 1449. Above all, the birth of a Lancastrian heir to the throne in 1453, and the lapse of King Henry VI. from his average amiable incapacity into temporary imbecility, tended to bring matters to a crisis. If Bonville regarded the Duke of York's elder title as dissolving all previous allegiance to Henry by a prior right, there was everything in the condition of the kingdom and in the characters of the rival princes to hail the claims of York as the true solution of public evils. If the younger line had been preferred more than half-a-century before, on account of the weariness of the nation under the misgovernment of the elder branch, how much more might that younger line be superseded in its turn on the same ground! It is remarkable that Sir Thomas Kyriell, who had gained perhaps more of personal distinction in the same French wars which were the scene of Lord Bonville's most distinguished service, took the same course as he, and shared his fate. It seems from Lingard's statements that the nucleus of the earlier Yorkist armies was formed from the veterans of the once victorious hosts of Salisbury and Talbot in the campaigns of Normandy and

Guienne. These facts seem to show that there was an influence at work in the minds of the English soldiers, and their captains who had served in those campaigns, which tended to loosen their allegiance to the Red Rose. Disgust at the rapid and complete effacement of all the fruits of their devoted valour, by the blundering intriguers who were ruining the nation in the king's name, may not improbably have been the mainspring of this influence. The anecdote of Lord Bonville having the custody of the king's person during the second battle of St. Alban's, and refusing to save himself by flight, when it went against his party, lest he should expose the captive king to the fury of the victors, is adopted by Mrs. Halliday, but is not universally accepted as true. Lingard, for instance, gives the story in a note, but adopts a different version in his text (vol. v., p. 165, ed. 1837). The career of Lord Bonville in this adventurous and difficult period is by no means the only one about which questions may be raised. Mrs. Halliday says, quite correctly, that in 1449 Sir William, not yet Lord, Bonville "held Taunton Castle, and was compelled to surrender it to the Duke of York," *i.e.*, he held it in King Henry's interest; but the first assailant of that Castle in that siege was Thomas Courtenay, 5th Earl of Devon, whom York reinforced. Now, this Earl of Devon is put down by Mr. Poynton in the pedigree as "Lancastrian," I believe correctly. But in this isolated affair he seems to have been fighting against his Lancastrian sovereign. Again, Mrs. Halliday says,

In 1455 (the year in which the first battle of St. Alban's, commonly deemed the outbreak of the Civil War, took place), he (Lord Bonville) was the victor in a skirmish at Clystheath, near Exeter, with Thomas Courtenay, Earl of Devon,

the same noble just mentioned. If this latter was at this time Yorkist, as appears to be implied, and was opposing King Henry in 1449, as seems implied by the siege of Taunton Castle, it is an interesting question when he became "Lancastrian;" but I am not aware that the means of answering it exist. Thus the side-walks of antiquarianism ever open towards the broad paths of history, and are fraught with wider issues than they seem to bear.

There seems an unguarded statement on p. 6, where Mrs. Halliday is disproving a supposed alliance between William 5th Baron Harington, and "Lady Katharine Courtenay, daughter of Hugh 2nd Earl of Devon." She says, "That lady died in all probability before that Baron was born. She died in 1399; he was a minor in 1418." But in the Chancery Inquisition, *post mortem*, p. 70, the statement is that in that year (sixth of King Henry V.) he was "of the age of twenty-eight years or more." She is, no doubt, right in the main fact, but here she overloads her gun a little.

On the nearly simultaneous deaths of the three William Bonvilles, Cecilia, daughter, probably posthumous, of the youngest, became heiress at once of the northern and south-western estates of the Haringtons and Bonvilles, with large additions or expectations from the allied houses of Neville and Loring—a princely heritage, which she conveyed by marriage to the Greys; and, Mr. Poynton notes, "from this blood descended Henry, Duke of Suffolk, the Lady Jane Grey, and the Earls of Stamford and Warrington." To this Cecilia Mrs. Halliday inclines to ascribe the actual erection of the monument, the "attribution" of which forms the subject of her book. I hardly think she makes this point out with a sufficient amount of that "probability" to which she appeals. The documents show the Inquisition *post mortem* of the Lady Elizabeth Courtenay-Harington-Bonville in the year 1471-2, in which appears a certain Christopher Cook, in a position analogous to that of her executor, had there been a will to prove. Three years later, 1474-5, the King's license for the erection of a chantry, agreeably to the will of John Lord Harington, was issued to Christopher Cook, presumably the same person, and others. The erection of the chantry, therefore, we may presume to have taken place shortly after this date. But it is by no means certain that the monument was not previously erected. The Lady Cecilia, born in 1461, was at this time fourteen years of age, still under age, therefore, and in the King's tutelage. At the age of sixteen she was married, and the cares of motherhood seem to have come early and thickly upon her, she having had fifteen children before she was



left a widow at forty years of age. It seems unlikely that a girl of fourteen years should have exercised any appreciable influence on the machinery of the law in giving effect to the will of the first husband of her great grandfather's second wife, especially as the girl had never known her father, the youngest William Bonville, while her mother, a Neville, was remarried to a Hastyngs, and under their influence the girl presumably grew up until her marriage at the age of sixteen. Mrs. Halliday seems to assume that she was influenced by the traditions of that great grandfather's second wife, and "had heard from the aged lips of her sole surviving ancestor the tragic history of her family." This, of course, is possible. But in the absence of evidence the probabilities seem to me to point the other way. The documents, repeating the name of "Christopher Cook," as shown above, rather suggest that, after the death of that aged lady, the will of her first husband took effect, by Cook, who probably acted under her dying directions, obtaining the King's license, and erecting the chantry and monument; if, indeed, the latter were not erected before. Why the will did not take effect earlier, we know not. But the vicissitudes of civil war (for Edward IV. was driven from the throne by Warwick in 1470), the fact of Lady Harington's remarriage, the possible encumbrances of her first husband's estate (who provides for his chantry subject first to his debts), and the certainty that the foundation of the chantry earlier would have deprived her of revenue during life,—all suggest sufficient probable reasons. This, however, is a point of secondary interest only; as, indeed, is that of the influence of the Lady Cecilia in the erection of the chantry and tomb. I myself incline to think that the Lady Elizabeth erected the monument to her first husband, but did so after her second husband's death; preparing at the same time a place for her own, and perhaps providing for it, at his side. As she survived her second husband by about ten years, there was ample time for this. And indeed Mrs. Halliday seems on p. 22 to give a general support to this view also. At the same time I see nothing in the details of the armour absolutely to prevent an earlier date, *i.e.*, earlier than 1461. Mr. Poynton has pointed

out to me\* that the Lady Cecilia, when Marchioness of Dorset, actually received the rents of the Porlock estate; and if anything were then wanting to give effect to Lady Elizabeth's last wishes, supposed to be expressed in the monument, she would be in the position most naturally to do it, although the Courtenays were Lady Elizabeth's heirs.

The canopy of the monument has been much mutilated. The frontispiece shows it squeezed into the arcade which separates the nave of Porlock Church from the south aisle. Enough, however, remains to show a date much later than that assigned above to the monument. It corresponds in style with the "Easter Tomb;" which, bearing the York and Lancaster rose, cannot be earlier than 1486. It has reasonably been ascribed to the piety and devotion of Cecilia, Marchioness of Dorset.

An interesting question in Ecclesiology arises regarding the dedication of the Porlock Church to S. Dubricius or "Dyfryg," who belongs to the sixth and early seventh century. The attempt to connect him with the mission of Germanus and Lupus in the fifth century is, I fear, against chronology; but his connexion with the church by dedication probably implies local action taken by him to promote religion in Porlock, as by founding a church of some kind, or erecting a cross to mark a preaching station.†

This foundation of the church at Porlock by him was called in question by a reviewer of Mrs. Halliday's book in the *Spectator* of November 18th, 1882. I will endeavour to show the probability of the fact being so. My references will all be to Haddon and Stubbs' *Councils and Ecclesiastical Documents*, vol. i., to which the reviewer himself appeals. The activity of the South Welsh Church in the last half of the sixth century is a fact attested by the mission to Ireland to restore the faith there under the auspices of St. David, p. 115 and note. If then that activity ex-

\* In a private letter, in which he refers to "Augmentation Office, Miscellaneous Books, vol. 385, pp. 97—106; a folio book with 233 leaves written on both sides."

† An ancient cross with hexagonal base stands in the churchyard at Porlock, but so mutilated as to give no clue to its date.

tended to Ireland, much more may it have extended across the Bristol Channel to Somersetshire, especially if, as I shall show was probably the case, there was there a nearer vacuum to fill. I next note, that Rees, *Welsh SS.*, 67, is cited, p. 203, as assigning "three periods in the early dedications of churches in Wales," that in the "first and earliest to founders, the second to St. Michael, the third to the B. Virgin," the first ending A.D. 707. Thus churches are named as dedicated to St. Justinian and St. Teilo in the dioceses of St. David's and of Llandaff (pp. 160, 323, 333). We have only to suppose the same custom among the British churches on the opposite side of the Bristol Channel, and a fair presumption arises that Dubricius founded a church from the fact that we find a church dedicated to him.

This presumption arises when we find that whereas the South Welsh Church was highly organized in the sixth century A.D., that of "West Wales," on the opposite coast, distant less than a day's sail, was still nebulous in the extreme. The first distinct proof of a Cornish see, p. 150, is "the episcopate of Kenslec, A.D. 833—870," while that of Congresbury in Somerset "rests on extremely questionable evidence." Glastonbury, as a centre of influence, would be practically even more remote than the sea edge of the Llandaff diocese.

In the course of the seventh century, Wessex was extending itself to include Somersetshire, and as no English founder would have dedicated the church at Porlock to a Welsh saint, that dedication must have been older than the English dominion embracing Porlock. That it did not even embrace Watchet, lying further east, by 706 A.D., seems clear from the church of St. Decuman there, who died in that year, p. 161, see below. As regards the bishops of Cornwall and Damnonia, the names of the few who are known rest on late authority, and are not clearly proved to have been as early as 600 A.D. We cannot, therefore, claim a continuous episcopate at this period for "West Wales," and an energetic Bishop of Llandaff might easily occupy with a church, or preaching station, a "coign of vantage" on the opposite coast therein. Further, the only names known in Somersetshire hagiology at or near this period

are *all* natives of Wales, viz., St. Keyna, or Ceneu, at Keynsham, A.D. 500-550; St. Cungarat Congresbury, 550-600; and St. Decuman at Watchet, 650-700. Of these the second founded Docwinni College, or monastery, in the Llandaff diocese, and St. Decuman gives his name to the Watchet church, precisely as St. Dubricius to that at Porlock, pp. 157-8, 161. I would add that St. Dubricius appears to have resigned his see before he died. He may have had a reserve of time and strength for a missionary work of this kind when rid of the responsibilities of his diocese.

As regards the name Porlock itself, we find, pp. 323, 333, an "Ecclesia de Porthalauc" or "Porth Halauc," among those in the diocese of Llandaff in 1129, named after St. Teliawus, or Teilo, successor to St. Dubricius at Llandaff, p. 159. It seems not unlikely that "Porlock" may contain the same name. Compare "Porthisceuin," the site of another Llandaff church, now "Port Skewet," nearly opposite Aust on the Severn estuary. An "Ecclesia St. Teliawi de Porthalauc" on the Llandaff side, and one "St. Dubricii de Porthalauc" on the Somersetshire side, thus confirm one another. Some of these are obscure and doubtful matters, but their cumulative force is considerable. The same critic to whom I have referred disputes the influence of the see of Caerleon as the source whence the action of Dubricius originated. But that influence must have been still considerable in the year 601; since "a synod was held there under St. David, probably connected with the conference of the British bishops with Augustine," p. 121. This shows that there was a historic reality underlying the traditional reply of Dinoh to the latter, that "the allegiance of those bishops was due to the see of Caerleon," although such a formulation of it implies a standpoint considerably later. Thus, I think, Mrs. Halliday is nearer right than her critic in ascribing the foundation of the Porlock church to St. Dubricius, and in referring to the influence of the see centred at Caerleon, and the missionary spirit of the Church of South Wales as the source of his probable agency. And beyond question, as her book is devoted to a church and its monuments, such a matter lay clearly on her road. Her critic would have preferred a digression into local combats which had little

effect even on contemporary events, and which, although entitled to due recognition in a general history of Porlock or of Somersetshire, would be out of place in such a book as Mrs. Halliday's.

## Coinage of the British Islands.

By C. F. KEARY, M.A., F.S.A.

### PART I.

FROM THE BEGINNING OF A COINAGE TO  
THE REIGN OF HENRY VII.

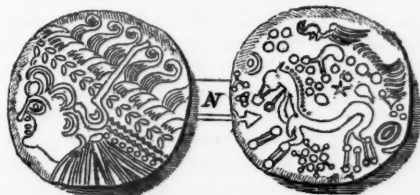


FIG. 1.—BRITISH GOLD COIN.

**I**N the last paper was given, as fully as the limited space allowed, a sketch of the general numismatic history of Europe in Christian times. In the present paper, and in the following, we shall confine our attention altogether to the coinage of these islands; not, however, from Christian times only, but from the earliest period in which a coinage was known here. During the greater part of this sketch it will be necessary to keep in mind the character of the currency in the other lands of Europe, for the monetary history of the Middle Ages—we might add the political history also—can only be properly studied as a whole. It is to be hoped, then, that the reader of these papers will not have quite forgotten what was formerly said concerning the different epochs into which the history of the coinage of Europe could be divided, because these divisions will serve us again in the present case. Our first period, however, precedes any that came into the last paper, for here we have to do with a currency in use in Britain before the introduction of Christianity.

*The Coinage of the Britons.*—The circumstances attending the first introduction of a coinage into these islands require some

explanation. For the remote causes of this event we have to go back as far as to the times of Philip of Macedon, and to the acquisition by him of the gold mines of Pangæum. The result of this acquisition was, as is well known, to set in circulation an extensive gold currency, the first which had been widely prevalent in the Greek world. The gold staters of Philip obtained an extensive circulation beyond the limits of Greece—a much wider circulation than could have been obtained by any silver currency. Through the Greek colony of Massalia (Marseilles), they came into the hands of the Gauls. Massalia was, we know, the chief trading centre for the western lands, and for the barbarian nations of Northern Europe. It was not long after the death of Philip that Pytheas, the great "commercial traveller" of Marseilles, made his voyages to Britain and the coasts of Germany.\* We may readily believe that Marseilles was then in some relation with Northern Europe through Gaul; and it would seem that at this time the Gauls began to appreciate the use of a coinage, and to make one for themselves. The pieces thus manufactured were simply imitations of the gold stater of Philip. That coin bore on the obverse a beardless head laureate; the head of Apollo it is generally taken to be, but by some the head of young Heracles, or of Ares. On the reverse is a two-horse chariot (*biga*). The Gaulish coins were copies of this piece, gradually getting more rude as time went on, and about the middle of the second century B.C., the southern coast of Britain had adopted from Gaul the same habit. The earliest British coins were thus of gold (Fig. 1), and though immediately only copies of the Gaulish money, they were in a remote degree copies of the staters of Philip of Macedon. The copies have, in nearly every case, departed so widely from the original type, that were it not that the Gaulish money affords us examples of an intermediate type, we should have great difficulty in recognising the relationship of the British to the Macedonian coin. This is the history of the introduction of a coinage into the British Isles, which, because of the importance of the

\* The mouth of the Elbe, or even to the Baltic, as is supposed by some.

event, it has been thought advisable to relate in some detail.

The earliest coins of Britain were exclusively of gold, and were devoid of inscription; any sign which has the appearance of a letter being in reality only a part of the barbarous copy of the Greek coin, and without meaning in itself. About the time of Cæsar's invasion, however, the coins begin to carry inscriptions upon them—the name of some chief or tribe, the former being in most cases unknown to history save from his coins. One or two historical names do occur—Commius, possibly the King of the Atrebrates, who may be supposed to have fled into England; certainly Cunobelinus, king of the Trinobantes, the Cymbeline of Shakespeare. After the Roman conquest of Gaul, the native currency in that land was exchanged for the imperial coinage, and the change soon began to affect the coinage of Britain, which from about the Christian era began to make coins upon the Roman pattern. This fact is symbolical of the Romanising influence in the southern districts, which in this country, and in so many others, preceded the actual subjugation of the land by Roman arms.

After the complete Roman conquest the native currency ceased. Roman mints were not established in Britain until the time of Carausius (A.D. 287—293), who was Emperor in Britain only. Carausius' mints were Londinium and Camulodunum (Colchester). Between the time of Allectus and that of Constantine the Great no money was coined in Britain. This Emperor ceased to use a mint at Colchester, and struck at London only. The last imperial coins struck in Britain were those of Magnus Maximus (died A.D. 388).

*Coinage of the Saxons.*—From this period till about the beginning of the seventh century there is an almost total want of numismatic documents. There can be no question that the Britons continued to use the later Roman coins, especially those of Constantine and his immediate successors, which seem to have been struck in large numbers. Such coins as came into the hands of the Saxon invaders would probably be cherished rather as ornaments than for any other purpose. This would at any rate be the case with the gold

coins. We find that Roman gold coins were very extensively used as ornaments by the northern nations during the viking age, and that they were imitated in those peculiar disc-like ornaments known as bracteates. In the same way we find an imitation of a gold coin of Honorius engraved with Saxon runes. But gold belonged rather to the chiefs than to the great body of the people, and for the use of these last a regular coinage of silver did presently (about the beginning of the seventh century) come into use.

The earliest Saxon coins, like the earliest British, are anonymous, the only trace of letters upon most of them being no more than blundered imitations of the coin-legend which the engraver was endeavouring to imitate; and for this reason it is impossible accurately to determine their date. These early Saxon coins are generally known to numismatists as *sceattas*, and it seems probable that at one time they were distinguished by that name. But *sceat* properly signifies only treasure,\* and it is not likely that the word was at first used to denote any special denomination of coin.

The anonymous *sceattas* not possessed of an historic, or, in the strict sense, a numismatic, interest, have suffered too much neglect at the hands of collectors. For they are, in some respects, the most curious and noteworthy coins which have been issued since the Christian Era. In no other series of coins do we find among so small a number of individual pieces so great a variety of designs. The only series of coins which can in this respect be compared with the *sceattas* is that of the electrum pieces struck in Asia Minor in the fifth and fourth centuries B.C. The larger number of actual pieces among the *sceattas* are indeed copied from Roman coins; many also from Mirovingian silver pieces. But among those which remain there are a great number of designs which seem perfectly original, and which far outnumber the types taken from any other source. Of these apparently original and native works of art we may count between thirty and forty distinct designs; and as these are probably earlier than most of the extant remains of Saxon or Irish architecture, and earlier than most of the Saxon and Irish

\* Primarily, *treasure*; secondarily, *tax*.



MSS., the interest which belongs to these pieces is very great. It is impossible to describe these designs here; a great number consist of some fantastic bird, or animal, or serpent, similar to the animals which appear in such profusion in the Saxon MSS., and at a later period in architecture.

It is evident that the Germanic peoples had a special partiality for a coinage in silver; and this may have dated back to quite early days, when the old consular *denarii* (*serrati bigatique*—Tac.) were current among them. Mommsen tells us that when the silver coinage of Rome was debased, the old pieces of pure metal were almost absorbed for the purpose of exchange with the barbarian nations of the north. We find further evidence of this partiality in the fact that the silver *sceattas* were current in England before the grand reform made by the introduction of the new *denarius* into Europe (see last paper), and in the fact that this very reform was due to the most Teutonic (last Romanised) section of the Frank nationality. When, therefore, the great reform was brought about on the Continent, of which we spoke in the last paper, the effect was less felt in England than in any other land; it resulted merely in the exchange of the *sceat* for the silver penny, the former standing probably to the latter in the proportionate value of 12 to 20 ( $=\frac{5}{3}$ ), though according to some documents they were in the proportion of 24 to 25.

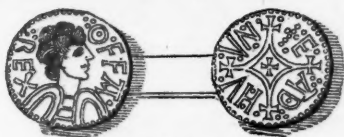


FIG. 2.—PENNY OF OFFA.

The penny, introduced about 760, differed from the *sceat* in appearance. The latter was small and thick, the penny much broader but thin. The pennies of Offa are remarkable for the beauty and variety of their designs, an artistic excellence which was never recovered in after years. The usual type of the penny consists of, on one side, a bust, a degraded form of the bust on Roman coins, and on the reverse a cross; but a very large number of coins have no

bust, and the cross is by no means an invariable concomitant. The legend gives the title of the king, as OFFA REX, AELFRED REX, or with the title more fully given, OFFA REX MERCIORUM. On the reverse appears the name of the moneyer, at first the name simply, as ALHMUND, IBBA, later on with the addition of MONETA, and later still with the name of the town at which the piece has been struck, GODMAN ON LUND. Town names begin to appear on coins in the reign of Egbert, King of Wessex. They are not infrequent on the pennies of Aelfred, and universal from the time of Ethelred the Unready.

It is to be noticed that the treasure plundered from England by the Vikings seems first to have given to the northern people the notion of issuing a currency. Rude imitations of Saxon money are frequently discovered in the Western Isles of Scotland, and were doubtless issued by order or for the behoof of the Danish or Norwegian kings of those parts. In the same way we find that the Danish kings in Ireland issued a coinage in imitation of that of Ethelred II. Most of the early coins of Norway are likewise copied from the coins of this king. When the Danish dynasty of Cnut (Gormson) supplanted the English line of kings, it made no change in the coinage of this country, though it was instrumental in introducing an improved coinage into Denmark.

*Norman Coinage.*—Nor again did the Norman conquest make any immediate change in the English currency. The penny long remained the sole English coin. The variety of towns at which money was struck, of moneyers employed for this work, and of types made use of by them, reach their maximum in the reign of Edward the Confessor; but those of William I. and William II. (for the coins of these two kings cannot with certainty be distinguished), are but little less numerous. After the reign of William II., however, all these begin steadily to decline, until we find, in the reign of Henry II., only two different types, and the latter of the two extending, without even a change in the name of the king, into the reign of Henry III. This simplification in the appearance of the penny corresponds with a certain amount of cen-

tralization in the regulation of its issue. It would seem that down to the middle of the reign of Henry II. each separate moneyer was responsible for the purity of his coins, but that shortly after this date a general overseer was appointed, who was responsible to the king's government.

In this approach to uniformity the general types which "survive" are those which have on the obverse the head or bust of the king facing, and on the reverse some kind of cross. In the reign of Henry II. the latter is a cross *patée* cantoned with crosslets, which changes to a short cross voided, that is, having each limb made of two parallel lines, very convenient for *cutting* the coin into halfpence and farthings, and this again changes to a longer cross voided. But in the reign of Edward I. the forms of both obverse and reverse become absolutely stereotyped. And this stereotyping of the coin into one single pattern is the first very important change in the penny which took place since its first introduction. The stereotyped form henceforward until the reign of Henry VII. is as follows: *obverse*, the king's head (or with slight traces of bust), crowned, facing; *reverse*, a long cross *patée* with three pellets in each angle. In this reign, too, the names of moneyers cease to be placed upon coins. Robert de Hadleye is the last moneyer whose name appears. Finally we have to notice that Edward I. re-introduced a coinage of halfpence, unknown since Saxon times, and first struck the *grossus*, or *groat*. These pieces had not a wide circulation till the reign of Edward III.

We have many documents showing that in making these changes of coinage Edward I. also reformed the constitution of the mint in many particulars. His pennies obtained a wide circulation not only in this country but on the Continent, where they presently (much as the *fiorino* did) gave rise to imitations. The closest copies are to be seen in the money of the various states of the Low Countries, as the Dukedom of Brabant, the Counties of Flanders, Hainault, etc. Other imitations are to be found in the denarii of the Emperors of Germany and the Kings of Aragon. The fact is, that the English money never followed the rapid course of degradation which was the lot of the con-

tinental coinages; wherefore these English pennies (also called *esterlings*, *sterlings*, name of doubtful origin) were of quite a different standard from the continental denarii. Of course even the English penny did continually diminish in size, so that before the type introduced by Edward I. was radically changed (reign of Henry VII.), the penny had shrunk to not more than half of its original dimensions.

*Introduction of a Gold Coinage.*—We have now for a moment to retrace our steps to the latter part of the reign of Henry III. In the last paper we spoke of the re-introduction of a gold currency into Western Europe. Only a few years after the first issue of the *Fiorino d'Oro*, namely, in 1257, we find the first record in the annals of the English coinage of the issue of a gold currency. In this year Henry III. struck a piece called a gold penny. It represented on one side the king enthroned, on the other bore a cross voided cantoned with roses; and was at first valued at twenty pence, afterwards at twenty-six. The innovation was premature, and the coin being unpopular had soon to be withdrawn from circulation. It was not till nearly ninety years afterwards that a regular gold coinage was set on foot.



FIG. 3.—NOBLE OF EDWARD III.

In A.D. 1343 or 1344 Edward III. issued this new gold coinage. It at first consisted of pieces called *florins*, half and quarter florins. The obverse types of these three orders of coins were—(1) the monarch enthroned between two leopards, (2) a single leopard bearing the English coat, (3) a helmet and cap of maintenance with small leopard as crest; crosses formed the reverse types in every case. These pieces were rated too high, and were almost immediately withdrawn from circulation; after which were issued

coins of a new type and denomination, viz., the *nobles* (Fig. 3), half-nobles, and quarter-nobles. The nobles and half-nobles were the same in type; on the obverse they showed the king standing in a ship; the quarter-noble contained a shield merely on the obverse. The type of the noble is perhaps commemorative of the naval victory off Sluys. The legend on the noble was *IHS* (JESUS) *AVTEM TRANSIENS PER MEDIUM ILLORUM IBAT* (Luc. iv. 30), a legend which long continued on the English money, and which has given rise to a good deal of absurd speculation concerning alchemy and Raymond Lully impossible to detail here. Possibly the legend bears some reference to the victory commemorated by the type. The noble was made equal to half a mark, or eighty pence English; in weight it was exactly that of the modern English sovereign, 120 grains. As it was of very pure gold, and perhaps the finest coin then current in Europe, it was, like the penny of Edward I., a good deal imitated abroad (always, we may be sure, to the advantage of the imitator), and laws were constantly being enacted (without much success) to hinder its exportation.

Before we leave this reign we must cast one glance at a class of coins which now began to assume considerable dimensions, namely, the *Anglo-Gallic* money, or coins struck for the English possessions in France. These naturally followed French types and denominations. As early as the reign of Henry II. we have deniers struck for Aquitaine; Richard I. struck some for Poitou; Edward I. coined for Aquitaine and Ponthieu. But under Edward III. and the Black Prince (Governor of Guienne) quite a large issue of Anglo-Gallic coins, both in gold and silver, appeared. The gold coins of Edward III. were the *guiennois* (standing figure in armour), *leopard*, *chaise* (king enthroned), and *mouton* (Paschal Lamb), and in silver the *hardi* (half-figure holding sword), *double-hardi*, *gros*, *demi-gros*, *denier*, *demi-denier* (also apparently called *ardiz*). Edward Prince of Wales struck *guiennois* leopard, *chaise*, *demi-chaise*, *hardi* (d'or), and *pavilion* (prince under a canopy), and in silver money the same as his father. In order to finish up the subject we may add that Richard II. struck gold and silver *hardis* and *demi-hardis*

as well as deniers and half-deniers. Henry V. struck in gold *moutons* and *demi-moutons*, and possibly *salutes* (the Angel saluting Mary), and *gros*. He began, too, the issue of Calais silver groats, which (as Calais was really henceforth an English town) can scarcely be counted among the Anglo-Gallic coinage. In every respect, this coin, as well as the Calais half-groat, penny, etc., exactly corresponded to the English money. Henry VI. struck *salutes*, *angelots*, and *francs*, and in silver *grand* and *petit blancs*. He also continued an extensive issue of Calais money. With Henry VI. the Anglo-Gallic coinage really comes to an end.

Edward IV. introduced some important changes into the gold coinage. He seems to have struck a few nobles of the old type; but he very soon made an alteration in the type of the noble by substituting on the reverse a sun for the older cross, and on the obverse, placing a rose upon the side of the ship, in the form of which last some other changes were introduced. From the rose on the obverse the coins came to be called *rose nobles*, and owing to changes in the relative values of gold and silver they were now worth 10s. (120 pence), instead of 6s. 8d. (80 pence) as before. To supply a coin of the old value of half a mark, a new gold piece was struck, called at first the angel-noble, but soon simply the *angel*. On one side it represented a ship, bearing (instead of the king) a cross; on the other was St. Michael overcoming Satan. The motto was *PER CRUCEM TUAM SALVA NOS XPE (CHRISTE) REDEMPTOR*.

They have in England

A coin that bears the figure of an angel  
Stamped in gold, but that's insculped upon:  
But here an angel in a golden bed  
Lies all within.—*Merchant of Venice*, ii. 7.

In truth, Shakespeare is much given to playing upon this word,\* and we find frequent allusions of the same kind in other writers, his contemporaries.

No further change in the coinage during our present period needs record here.

*The Coinage of Scotland during the same Period.*—We have spoken of some coins probably struck by the Norsemen in the western isles. The regular coinage of Scot-

\* Cf. *Merry Wives of Windsor*, i. 3.

land does not begin before 1124 (David I.), when an issue of pennies (or *sterlings*, as they were generally called in Scotland) began. Even yet we find that offences were more frequently punished by fines of cattle than of money. At first the money of Scotland copied very closely the contemporary currency of England. Thus the pennies of David resemble those of Henry I.; the next coinage, that of William the Lion, grandson of David (1165—1214) are like the coins of Henry II.; the pennies of Alexander II. have short and long voided crosses, like those of Henry III., and the money of Alexander III. resembles that of Edward I. This king, like Edward, added halfpennies and farthings to the currency of pennies. But both the moneys and the places of mintage are far less numerous in Scotland than in England. We count no more than sixteen of the latter.

The coinage of John Baliol and of Robert Bruce followed the type of Alexander III. The mint-records for these reigns are lost: they begin again in the reign of David II. This king issued nobles after the pattern of Edward III.'s nobles. He also struck groats and half-groats, pennies, halfpennies, and farthings.

All this time it will be seen that, despite the war between the two countries, the English influence was paramount in determining the character of the Scottish coinage. There was present a certain French influence as well, to be detected in minor marks upon the coins (*fleurs-de-lis*, and such like) and exercised also in a very unhappy direction towards a degradation of the currency. Scotland followed the continental fashion in this respect, and the commercial relations of the two neighbouring countries are marked by a perpetual chorus of complaint on the part of England of the debased character of the Scottish money. Thus in 1372 we find both Scottish gold and silver forbidden in England, and as if the prohibition had been relaxed, it is repeated in 1387. In 1387 Scottish money is admitted at half its nominal value; in 1393 it is forbidden again, save as bullion, and in 1401 there is a decree of parliament to the same effect.

In the reign of Robert II. Scotland took a new departure by coining some gold pieces

of an original type (no longer borrowed from England), viz., the *Lion* and *St. Andrew*. The first had the shield of Scotland with rampant lion, the second the figure of St. Andrew with a shield on the reverse. In the reign of Robert III. we note a further sign of continental influence in the introduction of *billon* (base metal) coins. James I. struck the *demey* (Obverse, arms in lozenge; Reverse cross in tressure) and *half-demey*; James II. struck demies, St. Andrews, and half St. Andrews. James III. introduced two new types of gold coins, viz., the *rider* (knight on horseback) and the *unicorn*, which shows a unicorn supporting the Scottish shield. The same king issued several denominations of billon coins, as *placks*, *half-placks*, farthings.

*The Coinage of Ireland.*—Hoards of English coins of the ninth century have been found in Ireland, and were doubtless taken there by the Norsemen settled in the land. The actual coinage of these Norse kings, however, does not begin till the end of the tenth century. It copies almost invariably a peculiar type of the coinage of Ethelred II. (978—1016), having on one side a bust uncrowned, and on the other a long voided cross.

After that we have no Irish coinage until subsequent to the conquest of a portion of the country by Henry II. Henry made his son John governor of the island, and John struck in his own name pennies, half-pennies, and farthings, having on the obverse a head (of John the Baptist?) and on the reverse a cross. During his own reign John coined pennies having the king's bust in a triangle on one side; on the other the sun and moon in a triangle. Henry III.'s Irish pennies are like his English long cross type, save that the king's head is again surrounded by a triangle. This distinction once more serves to separate, in point of type, Edward I.'s Irish from his English coins, the reverse types of the two being the same. John struck at Dublin and Limerick, Henry III. at Dublin, and Edward I. at Dublin, Cork, and Waterford. One or two Irish pennies of Henry V. or VI. have been spoken of, but there was no extensive coinage for Ireland between the reigns of Edward I. and Edward IV. The Irish coins of Edward IV. were very numerous, and consisted of double-groats, groats, half-groats, pennies, and (in billon) halfpennies and farthings.



The types of these coins are varied; some are but slight divergencies from the corresponding English coins; others have for reverse a sun in place of the usual cross; others again have a single crown on obverse, on the reverse a long cross; and another series three crowns, with the English shield for reverse. The mints are Dublin, Cork, Drogheda, Limerick, Trim, Waterford, and Wexford. No gold coins were ever struck for Ireland.

(To be continued.)



## The Ogle Altar Tomb at Bothal.

BY WILLIAM BRAILSFORD.

**T**HE Ogles were a famous family in the brave days of old. It was no slight honour in the sixteenth century to be acknowledged as one of them. Time was, when those who vaunted the higher nobility of another house had to pay dearly for their temerity. Once, on such an occasion, the scion of an ancient race was chased and slain by indignant listeners, all of whom were of the blood of the Ogles. Very little is left of the fortified residence where lived many generations of the haughty Northumberland chieftains.

Ogle Castle, which became a legally crenellated structure in the reign of Edward the Third, lies beyond Kirkley, and on the road to Whalton, leading to Morpeth.

Numerous traditions yet linger in the neighbourhood as to the prowess and skill in the art of fence of the once powerful inhabitants. Deeds, dark and direful, of savage revenges and unauthorized forays, are rife in the tales told of the victorious border Ogles, who claimed to be the oldest of all the great northern householders. An unmolested residence in any one of the great border castles was almost a thing unknown. In the dwellings of the gentry, there was an utter absence of domestic comfort, and it was hardly possible for human beings to be worse lodged than in the lower grades of houses. The slow progress of architectural improvement was remarkable. Hence, the castle of the nearest baron was generally regarded in a two-fold aspect, first, as a place of greater security, and further, as affording a kinder and better-appointed habitation for retainers

who were required to do suit and service, and when needed, man the walls for defence. The circular tower, which it is stated was in existence at Ogle in the latter part of the last century, seems to have borne some resemblance to Castleton in Derbyshire. Not far off are to be seen remains of a peel or square tower, a structure peculiar to the north.\* Accommodation of all kinds in the interior of either castles, peels, or ordinary houses, was of the most primitive character. In the year 1512 glass was not commonly in vogue, its place being supplied by a kind of lattice-work fitted with thin panels of horn. In the days of Henry Algernon Percy, the fifth Earl of Northumberland, it was the custom, when his lordship moved from Alnwick Castle to Warkworth, or his place in Yorkshire, to take down the windows for their better security.

Yt were good the whole leights of evrie window at the departure of his Lordship from lying at any of his said castels and houses and during the time of his Lordship's absence, or others, lying in them, were taken down and laid up safely.†

This arrangement was carried out at Alnwick as late as in the early part of the reign of Queen Elizabeth, and will serve to show the method of keeping and preserving a baron's house capable of holding 166 persons. Of the ruins of Ogle Castle there is little to relate. We may say of it as speaks the poet:—

The lofty house shall fall. Our sons shall behold the ruins in the grass. They shall ask of the aged, where stood the walls of our fathers?‡

Beyond Morpeth, there is another peel, on whose east front is a stone tablet which is conspicuous for holding the arms of the Ogles.

In 1289, during the mayoralty of Thomas de Findale at Newcastle-upon-Tyne, William de Ogle served the office of bailiff. Again, in 1292, with Hugh de Carliol for mayor, the same William served again. In 1295, with the same mayor, William is associated. In 1305, when Peter le Draper took the office of mayor for the second time, William de Ogle's name appears as bailiff for the last time.§

In the Abbey Church of Hexham formerly

\* Whitaker's *History of Whalley*.

† *Northumberland Household Book*.

‡ Ossian.

§ Head magistrates are often called High Bailiffs to this day. The term bailiff changed to that of sheriff in the middle of the 16th century.

stood a chantry chapel, which was ruthlessly swept away in the course of the restorations effected in that edifice. This chapel was known as the Ogle shrine, and its demolition was accompanied by the destruction of the altar and a remarkable triptych, together with several armorial shields indicative of the great Ogle family. These fine objects were taken away and dispersed in all directions as being merely old material. Not very remote from the place where such sacrilege took place there may be seen a marble slab on the floor. On it is let in a brass plate with the following inscription:—

Hic jacet Robertus Ogle filius Elene Bertram filie Roberti Bertram militis Ogle qui obiit in vigilia Omnium Sanctorum. Anno Domini m<sup>o</sup> cccc<sup>o</sup> x<sup>o</sup> ejus anime propicietur Deus. Amen.

The coat of arms of the Bertrams still exists, but those of the Ogles have vanished.

The widow of the first Baron Ogle ardently wished to be buried in Hexham Abbey.\* No traces remain to inform posterity if the lady's desire were carried out; but passing on to a more northern portion of the county, we find a remarkably fine altar tomb in the little parish church of Bothal, called Bottle by some of the old inhabitants. There is no inscription in any way attached to this monument, but it has always been supposed to have been erected in memory of Sir Robert Ogle and his wife, the Baroness Bertram. This has much corroborative evidence. The arms of the house of Bertram are on a bracket of stone in the wall at the foot of the tomb, whilst the genealogy of the Ogle family were at one time conspicuous on the wall of the chancel. This interesting record was entirely obliterated some years since, but the fact of its existence has been known to all the county historians of the past and present century. The alabaster altar tomb supports two effigies, a knight and his lady. He is habited in a coat of mail with hands uplifted. His hair is cut over the forehead and round by the ears, and his head rests on a bull's head (the Ogle crest), while his feet lie on a curled water dog. He wears a chain round his neck, to which is attached a pendant cross. A sword in sheath is by his side. The lady is dressed in a long spreading robe concealing her feet. A greyhound lies on a lap of the robe. A mantle

rolls over her head, which is supported by a cushion tasselled and embroidered, the tassels being held by two esquires in their proper habiliments. The features of both effigies, as well as the several portions of their costume, have been carefully and artistically sculptured, but have suffered much disfigurement, like other works of art in our churches and minsters, yet enough remains to show the pious zeal of our forefathers and the skill of the workers in marble and stone. There are diminutive figures of four ecclesiastics with elevated hands in separate niches at the head of the tomb. There is also in another niche an inclining shield, which is supported on the dexter side by a lion, collared and chained, and on the sinister by a monkey chained by the waist.

The church, dedicated to St. Andrew, is spanned by three pointed arches and supported by one square and one octagonal pier. Not far from the very splendid memorial, which we may be permitted to call the Ogle tomb, is a coffin lid of stone fixed on the floor, ornamented with a cross, a sword, and a shield. Outside, the edifice is of the most plain and unpretending character, the belfry consisting of three arches of stone, one above the two others, a cross surmounting the three. The castle stood on an eminence on the north side of the lovely river Wansbeck. As far back as the reign of Henry II., Bothal was an appanage of the Bertrams, one of whom received permission, in the reign of Edward III., to fortify and crenellate his stronghold.\* The lady Helen, who was the heiress of the Bertrams, married Sir Robert Ogle, of Ogle, and so transferred the barony to his family. This is the lady, it is believed, whose alabaster effigy lies beside her lord and master in the church adjoining. The gateway with its towers remains; John Ogle, the grandson of this heiress of Bertram, is credited as the builder. On the tower, on the right hand, are four shields; the chief bears the devices of the Ogles, and over the centre of the entrance is an escutcheon of the arms of England. The groove for the portcullis still exists. Two figures in stone, resembling those on the barbican at Alnwick Castle, overlook the

\* His name was Robert. He was appointed sheriff of Northumberland and Governor of Newcastle-upon-Tyne.

\* Lansdowne MS., ccvi. 179.

battlements here; one of them appears in the act of sounding a horn, the other in that of lifting a stone. Here and there, round the limited area of a garden ground, remains of the castle walls are to be seen. From certain points a prospect of half a mile up and down the river is visible. On one side there is a thick wood, which traverses the distance between Bothal and Morpeth. This wood is on a shelving bank, and is accompanied by the chattering, foaming Wansbeck, whose waters, after leaving Bothal, subside into the North Sea, at a place called Camboise Bay. The ruins of an oratory, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, lie between the very secluded village of Bothal and the river. The barony of Ogle is in abeyance, the Duke of Portland being one of the co-heirs.

The Ogle monument at Bothal may be reckoned next in importance in its interest and beauty to the magnificent altar tomb of Ford, Lord Grey, in the church at Chillingham, in the same county. An iron railing, exactly similar to those in use in many country churchyards, encloses the tomb at Bothal. Previous to its erection, the two interesting figures underwent the customary process of mutilation and initial carving. Mr. Fairless at one time suggested that a helmet, which hangs in the chancel of Hexham Abbey Church, might have belonged to one of the Ogle family, possibly to Sir Robert, the son of Robert Ogle, of Ogle, and Elena, daughter and heiress of Sir Robert Bertram, lord of Bothal. The helmet, however, which has a fracture on the left side, is of a later date, certainly not anterior to 1450, or further on in the century, when Edward IV. was on the English throne. This headpiece is of the type known as a *salade*.



## Reviews.

*Surnames as a Science.* By ROBERT FERGUSON, M.P. (London, 1883: Routledge & Sons.) 8vo pp. viii., 235.

HERE can be no doubt that Mr. Ferguson has contributed a very important chapter to historical science in his investigation of surnames. His proposition is this: if surnames that exist at the present day are found philologically to be the same as names belonging

to early Teutonic or early Celtic people, the fact represents an historical problem of the utmost importance. To the many hundreds of readers who possess Taylor's *Words and Places*, we would say procure Mr. Ferguson's companion volume on surnames at once. The two books are twin pioneers of research into prehistoric times, and it is by such as these that the archaeologist of to-day can manage to get something more than a passing glimpse of the daily life, faiths, and beliefs of our remote ancestors. Mr. Ferguson treats of the antiquity and unsuspected dignity of some of our common names, the clue to some of the ancient forms represented in English names, names representing ancient compounds, the men who came in with the Saxons, men's names in place-names, corruptions and contractions, the old Franks and the present French, the German origin of great Italians as evidenced in their names, various unenumerated stems, names which are not what they seem, and Christian names of women. As the last-named subject was originally printed in these volumes in March 1882, there is not any necessity for quoting passages to show our readers the importance of the subject and the method of handling adopted by Mr. Ferguson. These investigations into the by-paths of history are doing much to make the historian of to-day re-write some chapters of European history. Who can contemplate the influence of Teutonic men upon Italy without pausing to consider the influence of Teutonic conquest upon the Roman world? The ethnologist has a great work to do in future researches into European history—are Italians true Italians, Greeks true Greeks? or have they been sensibly influenced in race, and hence in history and culture, by Teutonic and Slav conquerors? Such are the questions now being asked, and when the anthropologist begins his work, he will be greatly aided by such works as Mr. Ferguson has placed before us, although this one appears only in its incipient form.

To those who take a less wide view of the importance and interest of surnames, there is a strong appeal in Mr. Ferguson's pages. He bids the unhappy possessors of such names as Clout, Gumboil, Flea, Bugg, Bill, Gambling, Tremble, Earwig, and the like, to put up with the laugh of modern cynics, because they have been the means of preserving these modern forms of true Anglo-Saxon names of dignity and valour.

*Teutonic Mythology.* By JACOB GRIMM. Translated from the fourth edition, with Notes and Appendix by JAMES STEVENS STALLYBRASS. Vol. ii. (London, 1883: George Bell & Sons.) 8vo, pp. 439—898.

We do not suppose that even German scholars will say nay to this book. Grimm's German was not of the most interesting style, and one had to wade through a great deal before getting at the portion we wanted. By Mr. Stallybrass's excellent translation we are now saved this trouble, and we can cordially recommend this wonderful contribution to Folklore to all our readers. Grimm laid English Folklore, such as it was in his time, under full contribution, as he also did Scandinavian Folklore; and the pages of his book teem with facts of the fullest interest. The present volume deals with wights and elves, giants, creation, elements, trees and animals, sky and stars, day and

night, summer and winter, time and world, death, destiny and well-being, and personifications; and the succeeding volume finishes, we believe, the entire work. Mr. Stallybrass promises a good and complete index, and if this is properly carried out the book will soon become a standard, to take its place alongside of the English *Brand*. To say a word in the nature of complaint, we miss the table of contents, and we object to the continuous paging from volume to volume.

*Kingsthorpiana; or, Researches in a Church Chest, being a Calendar of Old Documents now existing in the Church Chest of Kingsthorpe, near Northampton, with a selection of the MSS. printed in full, and extracts from others.* Edited by the REV. J. HULBERT GLOVER. London, 1883. (Elliot Stock.) 8vo, pp. xi. 156.

If it were not for its want of an index, we should have nothing but praise for this excellent specimen of what may be gleaned from parish archives. It is just one of those little books where we may expect to find a note upon everything. The author suggests, modestly enough, that it may perhaps be found useful to the historian. We can assure him that it ought to be placed on the historian's reference shelf; and if it had only possessed an index it would serve as a guide to many of the questions which local history contributes to national. Perhaps the most interesting portion of the book is that dealing with the Court Rolls. These supply a goodly list of field names and names of properties, which must some day tell us a great deal of the past history of our land; and they give us some rather interesting glimpses at tenures and archaic land holding. The Customary of the Court Leet, printed on pages 38-45, is particularly valuable, as these customs are so rarely to be met with, and they contain evidence of inestimable importance upon matters that are not to be found elsewhere. This one, in addition, contains evidence of its age by the peculiar spellings and grammatical constructions, which it would be well that the philologist should take note of. These are followed in a later section of the book by a set of ordinances and statutes made by the consent of all the inhabitants of the town in 1547, and these contain some singular customs that are of great interest to all who care for these relics of antiquity. Mr. Glover is to be congratulated upon his production of a singularly useful book.

*The Aungervyle Society Publications.* Nos. xii. and xiii. (Privately Printed.)

This society now send us the conclusion of *The Imprisonment and Death of King Charles I., related by one of his Judges; the Indian Game of Chess; the Burmah Game of Chess, compared with Indian, Chinese, and Persian Games.* This at the present time will be very acceptable to the members of the society. The society seems to be doing some most useful work in reprinting, and we trust it will continue to work out this almost exhaustless mine. Mr. Goldsmid fascinates us by a goodly list of promised contributions, and his labours deserve the best support.

*Gorboduc; or, Ferrex and Porrex: a Tragedy.* By THOMAS NORTON and THOMAS SACKVILLE, A.D. 1561. Edited by L. TOULMIN SMITH. (Heilbronn: G. Henniger. London: N. Trübner, 1883) pp. 97.

It is not very creditable to us English that many of the early monuments of our literature are published in a more popular form in Germany than here; for instance, the first English tragedy has been re-printed separately by a printing society, in various collections of old plays, and in Sackville's works, but it has been left for a German publisher to issue *Gorboduc* in a cheap and popular form. Miss Toulmin Smith has edited the text with much care, and added a large number of useful notes. The edition of 1570 has been reproduced and collated with the editions of 1565 and 1590. The introduction contains a sketch of the English drama in the middle of the sixteenth century, and a full account of the style of *Gorboduc*, of the various editions, dates of the authors' lives, etc. The editor writes, "*Gorboduc* marks a departure in English drama by the introduction of three novelties: (1) It is the first historical play, founded on a story drawn from ancient British history (as then believed); (2) The treatment of the subject as well as the form of the play are partly moulded on the classic model; (3) Blank verse, previously only tried in the verse of Surrey and Grimoald, is employed for the first time in drama." She also claims for the play some more consideration than to be treated as a mere curiosity. There are occasional traces of force and pathos, and signs that the authors used their powers of observation. We should like to see more of our old plays edited as this one has been edited.

*Pattern Book for Jewellers, Gold and Silversmiths.* Part I. (London: A. Fischer.)

We have here a selection of elegant designs both ancient and modern, which should be useful as teaching our artificers by the help of good examples. The specimens of Swedish filigree work are specially worthy of notice, as well as the magnificent Roman cup in the treasury of the church at Bergen, on the Isle of Rugen (about 1200).

*The Industrial Arts of Scandinavia in the Pagan Time.* By HANS HILDEBRAND. (London: Published for the Committee of Council on Education, Chapman & Hall, Limited, 1883.)

*The Industrial Arts of Denmark, from the Earliest Times to the Danish Conquest of England.* By J. J. A. WORSÅAL. (London: Published for the Committee of Council on Education, by Chapman & Hall, Limited, 1883.)

The Authorities at South Kensington have produced in their series of Art Handbooks a most admirable collection of historical guides to the history of the different arts. These are well written and well illustrated, and are produced at a very low price. To this series have now been added the two excellent volumes whose titles are given above. By Scandinavia Dr. Hildebrand means Sweden and Norway, so that with Denmark we have in these two volumes a com-



prehensive account of early Pagan arts in these three northern countries. Dr. Hildebrand deals with the arts in the stone and bronze and iron age, and in conclusion points out how much the art of the present day can learn from the arts of Scandinavia. The excellent cuts in these volumes give a character to the volumes and help us to gain the utmost benefit possible from their pages. Mr. Worsaae's book, written as a companion to that of Dr. Hildebrand, is equally interesting, more particularly as the author traces the history of the Danes up to the period when they made their successful inroads into England. The last chapter deals with the Viking period, which will ever exert a special fascination over Englishmen. These two books, written by experts, are a real addition to the literature of early artistic progress.

*The Editio Princeps of the Epistle of Barnabas.* By ARCHBISHOP USSHER, as printed at Oxford, A.D. 1642, and preserved in an imperfect form in the Bodleian Library. With a dissertation on the literary history of that edition, by the late Rev. J. H. BACKHOUSE, M.A. (Oxford: Clarendon Press, 1883.)

The earliest published edition of the *Epistle of Barnabas* was prepared by the Benedictine Hugh Menard, and published at Paris, in 1645; therefore, the remains of an edition printed three years earlier by no less a person than Archbishop Ussher, is of special interest. This was intended to be annexed to the famous edition of Polycarp and Ignatius, published by the Archbishop at Oxford; but this intention was frustrated by a fire at the printing office, in which the sheets of Barnabas were consumed.

The copy in the Bodleian, from which the present edition is printed, is unique, although imperfect; but little attention was paid to it until Mr. Backhouse drew the notice of the syndics of the University Press to its value. The original has been reproduced with care, and the Dissertation, which is prefixed, gives the history of the work very clearly. A book of this character cannot well be popular, but to students it will be of considerable value, and the delegates of the Clarendon Press have done good service to learning by publishing this curious book. The learned editor, Mr. Backhouse, died on December 17th, 1882.

*The Family Register, a Key to such official entries of Births, Marriages, and Deaths, at the Registrar-General's office, as may refer to any particular family, and for the preservation of genealogical data essential to evidence of pedigree, with explanatory introduction.* Edited by ALFRED GEORGE TAUNTON. (London: W. H. Allen & Co., 1883, folio.)

The ordinary middle-class Englishman, as a rule, cares little for genealogy, and with the exception of a few entries in the Family Bible, takes little heed of the facts relating to the history of his ancestors. Mr. Taunton points out that this is a mistake, and that every family should have some trustworthy record of its various branches. To save trouble to the head of the family, Mr. Taunton has produced a useful volume made up of forms which can easily be filled up, divided under the three headings of Births, Marriages, and

Deaths. The idea appears to be that the entries will be written as the events occur; and then that some endeavour should be made to obtain further information relating to the family, from the Registrar-General's records, by those who are able to distinguish between persons bearing the same name, which as time goes on and the registers increase in volume, will be most difficult. The compiler lays stress on the need of seeking for information relating to a period before 1837, when compulsory registration was introduced. There can be no doubt that every family should possess some such record as this, which is frequently required in a court of law, and Mr. Taunton may be congratulated on having produced a book which makes the task of compilation an easy one. His book is also a handsome and important looking volume.



## Meetings of Antiquarian Societies.

### METROPOLITAN.

**Society of Antiquaries.**—*April 5th.*—The Earl of Carnarvon, President, in the chair. Mr. W. Adlam exhibited and presented a drawing, by Frank of Clifton, of the manor house of Little Sodbury, Gloucestershire, a picturesque building erected about the time of Henry VII. It was here William Tyndale resided and executed the translation of the New Testament into English, he being then employed as tutor to the children of the owner of the manor house—Sir John Walsh. A portion of the building is now a farmhouse.—Mr. J. E. Hodgkin exhibited and presented a drawing by Stukeley of a design for the Society's coat of arms.—Mr. E. Peacock exhibited a deed of conveyance of land at North Muskham, Notts, from Sir Thomas Barton, Knt., to Robert Pierrepont, Earl of Kingston, dated 12th of July, 1630. Appended was the autograph signature of that unfortunate nobleman, which Mr. Peacock believed to be unique.—Mr. J. G. Waller communicated a paper in which he endeavoured to identify the subjects of the paintings on the vault of the apse to the north aisle of St. Mary's Guildford.

*April 12th.*—The Earl of Carnarvon, President, in the chair.—Mr. Peacock read some extracts from Visitation books of the diocese of Lincoln of various dates from the fifteenth to the seventeenth centuries. The subjects referred to were the withholding of tithes and dues from churches, the use of charms for finding hidden treasure and other purposes, and heretical opinions. Mr. Middleton exhibited a sixteenth-century Chinese porcelain figure of the Madonna and Child, doubtless made for Jesuit missionaries, and copied from a mediæval ivory carving.

*April 19th.*—Mr. John Evans, V.-P., in the chair.—A paper was read, contributed by Mr. Baigent, of Winchester, on the history of Farnborough Church, Hampshire, describing the architecture and the painted

figures on the wall representing Mary Magdalen and Saints Eugenia and Agnes.

*April 23rd.—Anniversary Meeting.*—After a few words of sympathetic regret at the death of Mr. E. P. Shirley and Lord Talbot de Malahide, Lord Carnarvon passed on to matters of archaeological interest. He referred to the passing of the Bill for the Protection of Ancient Monuments, and while regretting the narrow limits within which Parliament had restricted that measure, he gave as an illustration the proposal to carry a railway through the precincts of Stonehenge, which had been brought before the House of Commons a few weeks back, but which, through the exertions of Sir J. Lubbock, not unaided by this Society, had been modified. He then referred to the approaching publication by the Society of Mr. Lukis's scale-plans and drawings of the prehistoric remains and rude stone monuments of Cornwall, which he hoped would be useful and interesting to all antiquaries. He also referred to the fasciculus of "Vetusta Monumenta" containing the illustrations of Lord Ashburnham's noble Evangelium, the exhibition of which in its richly jewelled gold covers is one which the Society will not forget. From this topic Lord Carnarvon naturally went on to speak of the Ashburnham manuscripts, and to lay before the Society the memorial which the Council had addressed to the Treasury, urging the purchase of the collection. By another natural sequence the mention of the British Museum brought on the subject of the two new rooms—Anglo-Roman and Anglo-Saxon—at the British Museum which had just been thrown open to the public, and which furnished a striking illustration of the admirable skill and methodical arrangement of their late director, Mr. Augustus W. Franks, the loss of whose services the Society deeply deplored. His lordship reminded the Fellows that owners of Roman or Saxon remains found in England need no longer be apprehensive that their donations of such objects to the British Museum would be concealed or eclipsed by the more absorbing interest and greater artistic value of remains in the Greek and Roman galleries; and he pointed out the added value which they would now acquire if placed in juxtaposition with objects of a like nature, and if contributing to render more nearly complete a truly national collection of antiquities, such as the Trustees were anxious to form. While all British antiquities were thus deserving of the sympathy of all lovers of archaeology, the antiquities of the City of London must, to a Society of Antiquaries of London, be especially dear; and on this ground, Lord Carnarvon invited the earnest attention of the Society to the destruction of the churches of the City of London, which the Union of Benefices Amendment Act proposed last year—a measure which there was every reason to believe would be reintroduced this year.

*Historical.*—*April 19th.*—Lord Aberdare in the chair.—Sir R. Temple read a paper "On Political Lessons of Early Chinese History." He began by calling attention to certain salient points in the political and strategic geography of China, and then gave a description of China before the Mongol conquest, 1200 A.D. Originally the Chinese lived under a feudal system. The country consisted of seven states, each under a local lord, but federated under an emperor, who represented merely the headship of a feudal con-

federation. This system was destroyed 200 B.C. by the "Chinese Caesar," and replaced by a real empire, which lasted for centuries.

*Numismatic.*—*April 19th.*—Dr. J. Evans, President, in the chair.—Mr. Evans exhibited a seventeenth-century medal, having on one side the arms of the Emerson family, and on the other the inscription "FLOREAT ANGLIA IN VERA RELIGIONE PROTESTANTE."—Mr. H. Montagu exhibited a penny of the second coinage of Alexander III. of Scotland, with the name of the moneyer, WALTER ON RAN (Renfrew), on the reverse; also a half-crown, of Charles II., 1670, by the medallist John Roettier, with a blundered inscription. Mr. Montagu also exhibited two blundered shillings of William III.—Mr. A. Peckover exhibited some silver coins lately discovered in the Oxus, the most important of which was an Eastern copy of a tetradrachm of Athens, having an Aramaic inscription beside the owl on the reverse.—The Rev. J. H. Pollexfen exhibited a sovereign and a crown of George III., by Pistrucci, and drew attention to the letters W. W. P. (William Wellesley Pole, Master of the Mint) on the buckle of the garter on the reverse.—Mr. J. G. Hall exhibited coins of Henry II. and Herman IV., Archbishops of Cologne, Frederick III. of Saxony, William IV. of Juliers (Westphalia), the Emperor Charles V. and others, as illustrating the earliest examples of the use of Arabic numerals for dating the coins.—Mr. Trist exhibited a case containing scales and coin-weights of various countries made in 1596.—Dr. A. Smith communicated a paper on an unedited half-groat of Edward IV., struck at Galway.—The Rev. J. H. Pollexfen read a paper on a long-cross penny of Alexander III. of Scotland, with the moneyer's name, WALTER ON GLE? (Glasgow), on the reverse. Mr. E. Thomas communicated a paper on the coins of the East India Company, struck in Bombay under the charters of Charles II.

*British Archaeological Association.*—*April 4th.*—Mr. T. Morgan in the chair.—Dr. Brunet, of Barcelona, sent a communication with respect to the discovery of a cemetery at Cabrera, near that city, and exhibited a large series of coloured drawings of the objects found.—Dr. Birch called attention to the fact that among the objects of charming Etruscan and Greek form were some iron knives of late Celtic date, the whole dating, probably, from about two centuries B.C.—Mr. J. T. Hand exhibited a cast from a fifteenth-century seal recently found near Mansfield, and Mr. J. Alston exhibited two celts found at Coldbeck, Cumberland, near the site of the ancient dwellings, in 1780.—Mr. C. R. B. King described the so-called baldachino until recently in Totnes Church, Devon.—Mr. L. Brock exhibited a brass perforated bowl, used, when filled with charcoal, to warm the hands of the priest when celebrating Mass. It was found in London Wall at a great depth.—Major di Cesnola described another fine instalment of the articles found by him at Cyprus. The Rev. S. M. Mayhew exhibited various examples of ancient art, among which some very fine specimens of German glass thickly inlaid with gold were especially admired.—Dr. Woodhouse exhibited some curious tallies of sixteenth-century date in excellent preservation.—A paper was then read by the Rev. J. P. Hastings, "On the Hermitages of Redstone, near Bewdley." These are excavated in the side of a cliff

of red sandstone, and have a very peculiar appearance. The position is close to a ferry across the Severn, which was once the line of the main road to Wales.—The proceedings were brought to a close by a paper on a recently discovered scold's bridle, by Dr. Stevens. It was found by Dr. Stevens in Reading prison, and has been placed by the authorities at his instance in the museum of that town.

*April 18th.*—Mr. T. Morgan in the chair.—Mr. L. Brock exhibited a small oil painting, a portrait of Mary Tudor, the second sister of Henry VIII., the young and beautiful wife of the aged Charles XII. of France, to whom she was married in 1514, and afterwards to Charles Brandon, Duke of Suffolk. The queen is represented in a red dress and is holding a golden cup.—Dr. Woodhouse exhibited a small black-ware bowl of Roman date, recently found at Putney, where it had been used in Roman times for sepulchral purposes. It contained the burnt bones of a child when found, notwithstanding its small size.—Mr. W. G. Smith described a fine bronze celt recently found in Ireland.—Mr. A. Chasemore produced a proof from the old trade plate used at the Old Chelsea Bunhouse occupied by Mr. Chapman.—Mr. W. Myers produced a diversified series of antiquities brought principally from the East, there being many fine examples of flint arrowheads, Roman keys, etc. A flint hatchet of the earliest known period was remarkable from having been worked into form by the agency of fire.—The Rev. S. M. Mayhew described a series of articles found principally in London during recent excavations. A cocoa-nut bowl was shown, found at the Minorities, in the gravel, at a great distance from the surface. A Roman spearhead, with the cutting edge formed like an inverted  $\beta$ , and a finely worked Roman key were also shown. Following the recent exhibition of the small Hebrew *shofar* or hand-trumpet, a drawing was produced of the best known form of the *titulus*. This was made by Mr. Myers from the original in the Etruscan collection in the Vatican.—A paper was read "On Saul, near Downpatrick, with Special Reference to St. Patrick," by Dr. D. Lithgow.

*Archæological Institute.*—*April 5th.*—Lieut-General Sir H. Lefroy in the chair.—Mr. W. M. F. Petrie read a paper "On New Examples of Egyptian Weights and Measures." Many examples of a standard of 200 grains have lately been obtained in Egypt and Syria; this was probably the origin of the Æginetan standard. The glass scarabs are found to be all weights on the Assyro-Persian standard of 128 grains, along with many other Egyptian weights. Mr. E. Peacock sent some notes on a pre-Reformation candle in the form of a clustered column, which had been handed down in his family from pre-Reformation days.—Precentor Venables read a paper on the discovery of further remains of the portico of the Basilica, or speaking more strictly, the large Roman public building, in the Bail at Lincoln, and exhibited plans and a section.—Baron de Cosson exhibited a fine example of a long brass pistol inscribed "IOHANNES GRÆMVS. COMES. MONTIS. ROSARVM." and dated 1615. From the notes which Baron de Cosson sent, it appears that this delicately-chased and well-balanced weapon belonged to the fourth Earl of Montrose, the father of the celebrated marquess, who was President of the Council of Scotland and died in 1626. A

peculiarity of the pistol is that the lock is on the left side. It was altered in the last century from a wheel to a flint lock.—Mr. Franks exhibited portions of a leather strap with Ss—twenty-nine in number—attached to them, probably parts of a collar of SS, and pieces of a leather girdle with other letters, in bronze.—Mr. P. Harrison exhibited casts of some hitherto unnoticed letters, apparently of Romano-British date, at Stonehenge.

*Hellenic.*—*April 19.*—Prof. C. T. Newton, V.-P., in the chair.—Mr. W. Leaf read a paper "On some Questions concerning the Armour of Homeric Heroes." The Chairman read a paper, by Mr. G. Dennis, on two archaic Greek sarcophagi found at Clazomenae. These sarcophagi had unfortunately fallen into Turkish hands, and their future preservation was a matter of some doubt; but Mr. Humann had taken photographs of the designs painted upon the terra-cotta, and had placed them at Mr. Dennis's disposal. A similar painted sarcophagus is in the first Vase Room at the British Museum, but no other was known to exist until the discovery of the two in question. Dr. Waldstein communicated his discovery lately, in the library of Sir Thomas Phillipps at Cheltenham, of a MS. book bearing the date 1678, and containing two views of Athens, with the Acropolis and the Parthenon still entire.

#### PROVINCIAL.

*Cambridge Antiquarian Society.*—*April 23rd.*

The Rev. R. Burne, President, in the chair.—Mr. W. White exhibited (1) a Roman horse-shoe, which he said was one of ten found about the middle of last January, under four feet of clayey soil, by a man digging a ditch near to "the Moats" at Caxton, in this county. They were found at unequal distances throughout the length of the ditch. Mr. White supposed them to be Roman, because of their being found so near to the Ermine Street, which runs through Caxton; but he had not been able to find a single illustration of a Roman horse-shoe to compare them with. Mr. White called the attention of the Society to the place called the "Moats." He believed it had never been examined by any body of Antiquaries, but thought that a work of such extent, covering an area of some 300 feet by 250 feet, which might have taken 500 men at least sixteen days to work, and that too so close upon the Roman Road, well deserved close examination. (2) A brass Finger-Ring of the early part of the seventeenth century, with a spread eagle engraved thereon. This had been dug up very lately in a garden in Cambridge. (3) The upper portion of a Roman Millstone, found about 1868, by a Mr. Strickland, whilst excavating a field adjoining the churchyard at Great Eversden, in this county. (4) A Squeeze taken from a Stone covered with a Cuneiform Inscription, surmounted by two feet, in alto-relievo. Mr. White said that the stone from which he took this squeeze was brought from Nineveh by Commodore John Croft Hawkins, in 1838, who was at that time in command of the East India Company's ship *Clive*, on the Euphrates; it had been in the possession of the Commodore's family until last July, when it was presented by his nephew (B. R. J. Hawkins, Esq.) to the Colchester Castle Museum. The stone was but a fragment of an Inscription recording



the war of Sargon against Merodach-Baladan. By the kindness of Professor Sayce, of Queen's College, Oxford, Mr. White has been enabled to append the following translation of the fragment:—

1. . . . . the disturbance I coerced and I . . . . .
2. . . . . alone he trusted and to . . . . .
3. . . . . he revolted and made war . . . . .
4. . . . . and lord of the great, Merodach . . . . .
5. . . . . I (?) cut him off (?) from the midst of Babylon . . . . .
6. . . . . and he strengthened his citadel, the men . . . . .
7. . . . . (from) before his great fortress he . . . . .
8. . . . . his present he completed; the city, a place . . . . .
9. . . . . the place of his camp, (his) fighting-men . . . . .
10. . . . . his . . . . . he had gone round and gone . . . . .

Dr. Bryan Walker exhibited a reduced copy of the *Tabula Peutingeriana*; and explained the history of its discovery at Worms in 1507; the subsequent possession of it by Conrad Peutinger (whence its name); its loss or misplacement by Peutinger's son and grandson; its re-discovery by Welser in 1682; its purchase by Prince Eugène of Savoy in 1720, and his gift of it to the Emperor Charles IV., by whom it was lodged in the Imperial Library at Vienna, where it still remains. The map is probably the famous *mapa mundi* of the monk of Colmar, which he claims to have copied in 1265 from a Roman map, and this original of his would be a copy of the Imperial map first painted by M. Vipsanius Agrippa, with Augustus's approval, on his portico; and afterwards corrected from time to time (as Pliny informs us) to represent the changes of the roads. Dr. Walker illustrated the pictorial symbolism of the relative importance of towns, by diagrams; and showed that the nomenclature of these towns indicated that the original map must have been earlier than Constantine, and just after the reigns of the Antonines; also that the allocation of the Barbarian Tribes along the Rhine and Danube would suit that date and no other; and that there were remarkable indications of the Antonine period in the delineation of the Eastern boundaries and roads of the Empire. Taking it therefore to be a map of the date A.D. 200 (with a few obvious interpolations by the thirteenth century copyist), he argued that it proved the small portion of Britain which the ravages of time had spared to the outermost sheet of the map (originally 24 feet long and one broad, but now only 21½ feet in length), that (1) London was unimportant after its ruin by Boadicea, and the crossing of the Thames showed no mark of its existence; (2) That the Ermine Street did not then exist, and the Watling Street crossed the Thames higher up than London, at Coway Stakes or at Kingston; (3) That Richborough, Dover, and Hythe were then Roman Stations, but the other forts of the Saxon shore, *Regulbium*, *Anderida*, *Othona*, *Portus Adurnus*, and perhaps *Garionium*, were not yet in existence. (4) That the Romans had a road from the Stour to Dunwich, and a station there: but that Dunwich was not *Sitomagus*; which ought rather to be placed near Thetford: *Sciani* at Ixworth, near Bury St. Edmund's, and *Villa Faustini* probably about Diss.

May 7th.—Rev. H. R. Luard, D.D. (V.P.), in the chair.—Mr. J. W. Clark showed, by extracts from the Audit-Books of St. John's College, and some papers recently found in the Muniment Room, that the tomb of the Lady Margaret, in Westminster Abbey, was unquestionably the work of Pietro Torrigiano,

who is referred to in one of the documents that he quoted as "Master Peter," and in another as "The Florentine;" and, moreover, the tomb was originally protected by a cage of gilt ironwork, the cost of which was defrayed by St. John's College. This, the work of Cornelius Symondson, probably a Fleming, who resided near Temple Bar, in London, must have been an elaborate structure, for it cost £25, equal to at least £250 at the present value of money; the stone plinth on which it rested, £2 13s. 4d.; and the gilding, £2.—Mr. W. M. Fawcett gave an account of some recent discoveries at Jesus College. After alluding to the History of the College and the general way in which Bishop Alcock worked when he transformed the old conventual buildings, he said that until lately the portion of the walls of which he showed a diagram (viz., the western wall of the north transept and the northern wall of the nave) had been covered with plaster, and that this having been removed exposed the construction of the wall.—Mr. A. G. Wright exhibited a small bronze fibula, which showed traces of enamel; it had been found near Diss. Also, from Exning, a denarius of Sabina, *rev.* IVNONI-REGINAE, and a bronze coin of Constantine I., struck at the London mint, *rev.* MARTI-CONSERVATORI.—Mr. Middleton, in a paper entitled "Is the old Story of Atlantis a Myth?" brought forward the following theory—to wit: That at a remote past, there was an island or several islands of considerable area, situated in the Atlantic Ocean to the West of Africa. That a highly civilised people dwelt in these islands, who sent colonies to the West Coast of Africa, to Spain, etc. Furthermore, that these islands were almost entirely submerged—(the Azores representing all that remains of them)—in some great convulsion of nature which began as a volcanic outburst, and ended by the islands sinking under the sea. A few of the inhabitants of the submerged islands saved themselves in ships, some of which sailed over to the coasts of Central America. There the fugitives found established the old Empire of the Colhuas (whose origin is quite unknown). To this Empire they were for a long period subject; but after a time, by intermarriage, etc., the Nahuatl race became numerous enough to attempt to throw off the yoke of the old Empire of Xibalba. The revolt was unsuccessful, and some of the rebels migrated northward into the Mississippi Valley, where they constructed the fortresses, temples, towns, etc., etc., whose ruins are now said to be the remains of the civilization of the mound builders. To return to that part of the Nahuatl race which remained in Mexico:—They made a second effort to overthrow the dominion of the Colhuas, were successful, and formed the Kingdom of the Nahuas. The Nahua rule does not, however, seem to have been of great duration; for at some date, only at present approximately fixed, the Scythians crossed over from Asia; coming over the ice (according to their legends), and moving southwards, attacked and expelled the Nahuatl settlers from their Mississippi Valley homes. Tradition says the war lasted thirteen years, at the end of which time two companies migrated to Mexico, one by way of the gulf, and the other overland, while it seems probable that some of the mound builders remained in the valley, intermarrying and losing both their national characteristics and ethnological peculiarities.



rities by union with their barbarous conquerors. The return of the branch mentioned of the Nahuatl people (mound builders as we may now call them) to Mexico and Central America seems to have sowed the seeds of discord—the Nahua Empire, and after long civil wars a Toltec Kingdom was founded. Subsequently the Toltec Kingdom fell to pieces, and the Aztec monarchy was established on its ruins. The Aztec supremacy was hardly established when Cortez appeared in 1519 and ended these ancient civilizations.

**Rochester Naturalists' Club.**—March 20th.—Mr. C. Bird in the chair.—Mr. George Robinson delivered a lecture on "Church Vandalism." The lecturer commenced by drawing special attention to the acts of vandalism that had taken place in the shape of removal or destruction of monuments in the churches at Rochester, Strood, and Shorne. He strongly impressed upon his hearers the desirability of the suggestion made by Mr. Roach Smith in his *Collectanea Antiqua* (vol. 7), relative to legislation for the protection of our monuments, being adopted. The lecturer also spoke of the fact that unfortunately it was not only relics of the dead that suffered by vandalism; but that valuable carvings, paintings, and what was still worse, the grand architectural features of our old English churches were oftentimes sacrificed. Mr. Robinson drew attention to the disgraceful state of Lidsing Church, which now stands unroofed, uncared for, and in a shockingly dilapidated state, with even its bell stolen!

**Lancashire and Cheshire Antiquarian Society.**—May 4th.—The President, Professor W. Boyd Dawkins, in the chair.—The President, in his opening remarks, said they had gathered to mark the birth of a new Society in Manchester, a Society which he hoped would do a very great amount of good work in this neighbourhood. Before calling upon Mr. Evans, who had been kind enough to come down to their meeting and to enrol himself among their number, he would like to say a word or two about the work they had before them in the present and in the immediate future. The work of the Society would simply consist in placing on record every kind of information they could lay their hands upon relating to the past. As showing the continuity of things, he pointed out that the present distribution of the sees in this country were to a large extent on the lines of the ancient realms of the Angles and the Saxons; parish boundaries were dependent to a large extent on the ancient manors; and as to roads he mentioned that the road from Manchester to Stockport runs on the same general lines as the old Roman road from Mancunium, and the Roman roads to the present day were the main arterial branches of road travel. The head-quarters of the Society offered great advantages. There was, indeed, so much to be done in Lancashire, Cheshire, and adjacent parts that he for one would be glad to see similar societies growing up in neighbouring towns. Their particular line of work would lie in the direction of old houses, old churches, and mediæval buildings of various sorts, and they would ultimately land themselves in the most anciently historical time of all in this country—the Roman time. Mr. Evans said that, looking, however, at the wide range which the Lancashire and Cheshire Antiquarian Society would occupy, he assumed he had better take

the divisions as Shakespeare took the ages of man, and speak of their acts as being seven ages. The first would be the early river drift age, known as the ancient stone or paleolithic age, which embraced the age of the caverns; the second would be the surface stone period—the period when polished stone implements were in use; the third age would be that of bronze, that being the principal metal used for making tools; the fourth would be the age when iron began to be used; the fifth would be the Roman, the sixth the Saxon, and the seventh the Mediæval period. He would not suppose—he remarked *en passant*—that in the present day we had in any way come to that stage which Shakespeare described as the last of the ages of man. Mr. Evans proceeded to descant on the characteristics of the different ages which he had enumerated, illustrating his observations by diagrams in the possession of the President.

**Surrey Archæological Society.**—April 30th.—A special general meeting was held in the Old Archbishopal Palace at Croydon, with a view to the preservation of the interesting remains of that venerable structure, and their devotion in the future to some useful purpose. The meeting was held in the chapel, now used as a school, under the presidency of Mr. G. W. Granville Leveson-Gower, F.S.A., Vice-president of the Society. The first paper read was by M. J. Corbet Anderson, on the history of the palace itself, and of the structure which it superseded, including some notes on the site before the Conquest; the second, by the Rev. J. Cave-Browne, treated of its architecture and heraldry, as illustrative of its earlier history; the third was by the President, who gave an interesting account of the Archbishops of Canterbury and their several palaces. The fourth paper was by Mr. S. W. Kershaw, on "Documentary Annals of the Archbishops at Croydon Palace," in which that gentleman pointed out that documents relating to the Archbishops of Canterbury were above all valuable, especially in earlier times, when sovereign, primate, and nobles were often called to discuss and decide together on the weighty questions of the day. Great ecclesiastical matters were then arranged and methodized under the authority of successive archbishops, and such memoranda form the leading features of what are called the "archiepiscopal registers," long preserved in the library of the Lambeth Palace. In an unbroken series from Archbishop Peckham, in 1279, to the late Archbishop Tait, these noble volumes indicated all that had officially transpired during each archepiscopate. The archbishops in early times had their different palaces or manor-houses, as they were called, in the counties of Kent, Surrey, and Sussex; and from these houses the Primate made his different journeys or visitations in the diocese, and the record of what took place had been preserved; also the business of the see followed the Archbishop wherever he went, whilst the registrar or writer of their acts had an office in each of the palaces where the archbishops resided. They found letters and official acts dated from Mortlake, Lambeth, Croydon, and other places. Croydon, partly from its proximity to London, and other reasons, was the residence of the Archbishops from early ages; they had heard that the manor of Croydon belonged to the See of Canterbury from Lanfranc's time. Archbishop Kilwardby was the first instance of an Arch-

bishop living at Croydon, and history then records a long succession of Primates, from Archbishop Peckham in 1279 to the days of Hutton in 1760, who, more or less, resided at Croydon Palace. Lives, transactions, and stately occurrences had thrown round this palace an enduring fame, and enshrined its history with the acts of our Church and country. Archbishop Courtney received the pall in the hall of that palace on May 4th, 1382; Archbishop Arundel, his successor, lived much here, and was identified with the erection of the Guard Chamber; and in history, both secular and ecclesiastical, he played a great part as Lord High Chancellor of England during the reign of Henry IV. Chicheley, who held the Primacy for twenty years, was much at Croydon, and he was the founder of All Souls' College, Oxford. Archbishop Stafford was indelibly associated with Croydon, his coats of arms in the Great Hall remaining as a silent witness to the work he accomplished. Archbishop Bourchier, who held the See for thirty-three years, made Croydon one of his chief residences. Cardinal Archbishop Morton, also of exceeding fame as primate, statesman, and architect, as he built that structure of exceeding power and beauty, the gate-tower of Lambeth Palace. Archbishop Warham, the accomplished scholar and prelate, so well known in history, and Lord Chancellor to Henry VII. Archbishop Cranmer sometimes lived there, as his arms emblazoned in the south-east window of the guard-room testified. Then came a group of prelates who made Croydon their abode, viz., Parker, Grindall, Whitgift, Abbott, and Laud, the greatest fame resting with the three Elizabethan Primates, whose entertainments of their Queens in the grand old hall adjoining was a mixture of costly splendour and historic pageant. The hospital built by Archbishop Whitgift told the tale of his love for the place. Croydon House was first called palace in the acts of the Dedication of the Holy Trinity or Whitgift's Hospital. His successor, Abbot, lived much there and died here in 1633. Like his predecessor, he founded a hospital in his native town of Guildford, a building of much architectural power and detail. Of Laud's history there was recorded several interesting facts. Archbishop Sheldon retired to Croydon after the Great Plague of London in 1665, and his name would live as founder of the Sheldonian Theatre at Oxford. Archbishop Wake (1716-37) displayed great fondness for the place, and Archbishop Herring, who repaired and improved his palace, died on 3th March, 1737; whilst his successor, Archdeacon Hutton, resided there in 1757; but after that time the palace became so dilapidated in 1780 that the buildings were sold, and the Archbishops henceforth resided at Addington-park. Among the registers was the first instance of proving a will at Croydon on the 17th October, 1375, and the appointment in 1414 of a commission to inquire into the various manors or houses of the archbishops which existed in Kent, Surrey, and Sussex. In the register of Cranmer, it is recorded that John Fryth, the Smithfield martyr, appeared before the Primate to answer for his opinions about transubstantiation. In 1592 they read of orders for the oath of obedience to Her Majesty, and from and after the time of Archbishop Abbot, the official documents assume more of an epistolary character, but there was, however, the account

of the proclamation by King James I., known as the "Book of Sports," the purport of which was to allow games and recreations on Sundays. Archbishop Abbot resisted this Act, and forbade it to be read in his church at Croydon; in this he was supported by public opinion, and thus did Croydon become the arena of ecclesiastical politics.

**Edinburgh Architectural Society.**—May 9th.—Mr. MacGibbon, president, in the chair.—Dr. Arthur Mitchell read a paper entitled "Scottish Celtic Art," in the course of which he said that the three principal patterns forming the much-admired Celtic decoration of surfaces were interlacements, angular frets, and a pattern formed of diverging spirals. The first two appeared in other styles of decoration belonging to other countries. The third, which was the most beautiful, was purely Celtic, and had been used only by the Scoto-Irish Celts. The three in combination, however, really formed what was known as Celtic decorative art, and so combined they produced a style of decoration emphatically national. It was an art of the Christian period, and was used chiefly in the decoration of objects related to the Christian worship or faith, such as manuscripts, crosses, croziers, shrines, chalices, etc.; but it was also used to decorate such things as personal ornaments, armour, horse trappings, etc. The forms given to the objects decorated were decidedly good, and they were forms which were suitable for receiving such a decoration. The decoration was aided by the use of colour when possible, and in the case of metal work by enamelling and jewellery. The art probably came to Scotland from Ireland. The best work in the manuscripts and metals occurred in Ireland, but the best work in stone occurred in Scotland. It did not, however, appear in Scotland with most force and frequency on the west side, as they should expect, in view of its reaching them from Ireland, and of the strong missionary settlements in the west. There were some singularly beautiful examples on the west side; but, on the whole, the Celticism of the stone monuments, and probably also of the metal work, found on the east side was more intense, and the relics showing high Celtic decoration were more numerous there. The Celtic decorative art was essentially zoomorphic, and it died out by becoming foliaceous. This was well seen on the slabs and free-standing crosses, which were so numerous in the Hebrides and west coast parishes, and which exhibited little more than traces of Celticism in their decoration. The Celtic illumination of manuscripts extended from the end of the 7th to the middle of the 15th century. Probably it began in the 6th or 7th century, and was little used after the 11th or 12th. It was at its height when the pictorial art might be said to have been almost extinct in Italy and Greece, and scarcely to have existed in other parts of Europe. The age of the stone and metal work was even more doubtful, but it was almost certainly later, both in its start and in its decline, than the manuscript illuminations. The West Highland slabs, with their foliaceous decoration, were erroneously called Celtic, and many of them probably belonged to the 15th and 16th centuries.

**Cheshire Archæological Society.**—Feb. 26.—Mr. Robert Holland read a paper on Rustic Folk Lore.—Much of what is recorded extends to other

counties, but it has been collected on Cheshire farms and amongst Cheshire farm labourers, and probably varies in many details from the same beliefs and superstitions collected from other places. To begin with a few weather proverbs and sayings connected with times and seasons, crops and farming operations. Our farmer says:—"If ice holds a goose before Christmas, it will not hold a duck after;" consequently, if there has been an early and severe spell of frost in October or November, he thinks he may fairly expect a mild and early spring.

Three yarry frosts are sure to end in rain.

Yarry frosts are hoar frosts; and the prognostication is most frequently correct; as is also the following:—

Hail brings frost in its tail.

In autumn or spring, when there is a bitter piercing wind which makes the hair of the cows stand on end, our farmers describe it very expressively as "A thin wind," and if you ask why they call it thus they will tell you "it's so thin it'll go through you before it'll go round you." They also have a horror of an east wind, and say—

When the wind is in the east  
It's neither good for man nor beast.

February is supposed to be a wet month; accordingly, it is known in Cheshire, as in many other places, as "February Fill-dyke." We also say in Cheshire—

When Candlemas Day is come and gone,  
Snow lies on a whot-stone (hob-stone).

We have a saying that "When March comes in like a lion, he goes out like a lamb," that is, we believe that if March begins with stormy weather it will end in sunshine and calm, and *vice versa*; it, however, often happens that rough March weather is continued well on into April; and if you remark the cold ungenial weather in April, you will be told "Well, you see, we're still in the borrowed days." The popular idea is that "March borrowed twelve days from April," and we in Cheshire add that "he paid them back in October." Very often a bitterly cold south or south-east wind accompanies the breaking up of a long frost; or, at any rate, it seems colder to our feelings than the frost itself. This is always spoken of as "A thaw wind." But it has also received the very extraordinary name of "A Robin Hood Wind," and it is further added in explanation of the name that "Robin Hood could stand anything but a thaw wind." "Hen-scrats" and "mares'-tails" are names given to the light, fleecy, and long vapoury clouds which science calls *Cirrho-strati* and *strat*. They are considered to be very sure indicators of rough weather, and our farmers call them "weather-breeders," and would hesitate to mow very much hay-grass when there are many "hen-scrats" and "mares'-tails" about. We have great faith in the influence exercised by Saint Swithin upon the weather, and believe that if it rains upon the 15th of July, it will rain to a great extent, or, as we express it, be "broken weather" for forty days. If St. Swithin's day is rainless, the forty days will also be fine. When the new moon is seen lying well on her back, she is said to "hold water," and the weather will be fine. If one horn is turned down—i.e., if the crescent stands up almost perpendicularly—we say "it's sheeding, and there'll be wet weather."

A rainbow at morn  
Is a sign of a storm;  
A rainbow at night  
Is a shepherd's delight.

One of the names given to the hairy caterpillar of the tiger moth, which often crosses one's path, is "rainbow," and this is also said to forbode rain.

Evening grey and morning red,  
Rain will come down on the traveller's head;  
Evening red and morning grey,  
Are sure signs of a fine day.

A spell of fine, sunny weather is generally expected during the last few days of October and beginning of November, and is spoken of as "Luke's Little Summer." The reference is of course to St. Luke's day of the old style. We still adhere to the old style in Cheshire in several matters, as for instance in entering a farm-house, which in the absence of any special agreement to the contrary, is always understood to take place on the 12th day of May, i.e., old May-day. We likewise let our cattle lie out at night on the 12th of May; and cattle are taken in at many of the "leys" on that day of the month. Some leys have adopted the first of May, but it is too early, as grass is often very scanty on the first. Grass is the Cheshire farmer's great desideratum, and he looks out with some anxiety for indications of a plentiful supply. It is commonly said, "You must look for grass on the top of the oak trees," the early foliation of the oak being supposed to indicate a good grass year. It is also said that "if there is a great deal of grass before the 12th of May there won't be much after."

A wet and windy May  
Fills the barns with corn and hay.

Another version, current at Middlewich, is

A dry March and a wet May,  
Filled barns and bays with corn and hay.  
I looked at my oats in May,  
And came sorrowing away;  
I went again in June,  
And came away in a thankful tune.

The explanation being that oats look yellow and sickly about the beginning of May, but have recovered their verdure during June. This yellow, sickly stage of young corn, and especially oats, has given rise to some quaint expressions. It is called "weaning time," and the oats are said to be "pining for their mother." The foliation of the oak and ash trees is supposed to point out the kind of season that may be expected—

If oak is out before the ash  
There'll be a splash;  
If ash is out before the oak  
There'll be a soak.

The proper time to mow meadow grass is said to be shown by the Penny Grass being in flower. If weeds be allowed to seed they increase very fast, and cause endless trouble in eradicating them. This has given rise to the couplet—

One year's seed  
Seven years' weed.

Soft, spongy land, which is always very poor, has received the name of "peewit land" (pronounced *pew-it*), because peewits find there the molluscous food they require, and congregate upon it. Very poor land is also often connected with geese, and "goose-acre" is a not uncommon name for a field. The idea is, that it is so poor it will only keep a

goose to an acre. I have had a remarkably poor field described to me very graphically in the following words:—"It winna keep a flock o' geese, and gonder goo i' th' lone." Turnips require a good deal of rain, but do not grow well in undrained land; hence the following saying has become proverbial:—"Turnips like a dry bed but a wet head." It is also said, "No man should thin his own turnips." The efficacy found was believed to be so great, that the saying has become quite proverbial—

He who marls sand  
May buy the land;

that is, he is sure to grow rich by such a good method of farming. Farm servants, when not satisfied with the food that is given to them, are accustomed to say—

Brown bread and mahley pies,  
Twiggen Dick full o' eyes,  
Buttermilk instead o' beer;  
So I'll be hanged if I stay here.

This is the Middlewich version: *Mahley* is mouldy; *Twiggen Dick* is very hard skim-milk cheese; *eyes* are the holes full of rancid whey that are seen in badly-made cheese. The Wilmslow version varies slightly. We must now pass on to some of the old farming customs. The shutting took place in this wise. The men used first to come to their master and ask permission to go through the ceremony. That being granted, they all proceeded to some rather high ground where their voices could be heard a long way off. Then they stood in a ring, and one of them acted as spokesman, and gave out the "nominy," which means, in the Cheshire language, an oration, or the text or burden of a sermon or song. The nominy commenced—

Oh, yes! Oh, yes! Oh, yes! This is to give notice that  
Mester Olland has gen th' seck a turn,  
And sent th' owd hare into Mester Sincop's standin' curn.

Then they all took hold of hands, and bending down, shouted at the top of their voices a prolonged and most unearthly "wow!" "wow-w!" "wow-w-w!" Other nominies followed, which related to local circumstances, to the master and his family, the amount of drink that had been given, etc. In West Cheshire a curious harvest custom prevailed called "cutting the neck." This consisted in leaving the last handful of corn standing in the field. The heads of corn were then tied together with a piece of ribbon, and the men standing at some distance threw their sickles at it. The one who managed to sever the neck was entitled to a prize, a shilling or two given by the master. The late Captain Valentine King, of Oxton, thus wrote with regard to Wirril harvest customs:—"It was the custom here, when all the corn was cut upon a farm, but not gathered into the barn, for the labourers to have a supper, and after this to go out into the open air and shout at the top of their voices, 'Cut neck! Cut neck!'" In some of the farmhouses it was always the custom to give the men a supper of potato pie as soon as they had finished getting up the crop of potatoes. It was the custom for the poor people of the parish to go "curning," that is, collecting corn. They carried a bag, and went to all the farm-houses begging for a small donation of wheat. Generally a small quantity was given to them—perhaps a pint or a quart; and when they had collected as much as

they could, they took it to the mill and had it ground into flour. This took place a short time before Christmas. *Furmetry*, made from the new wheat, was, and in fact is, always eaten at some particular date. In many places it is at Christmas. In Moberley it is always eaten on Wakes Sunday, which is the nearest Sunday to St. Luke's Day, October 18th. The wheat is "creed" overnight; that is, it is set to stew and swell on the top of the oven. Then in the morning it is boiled in milk, thickened with flour, sweetened, and flavoured with spice. It is very palatable, and the farm labourers eat an enormous quantity. In buying and selling animals a certain routine has always to be gone through. To clench a bargain, it is customary, if not indispensable, to shake hands. The butcher, who is trying, of course, to drive a hard bargain, begins bidding as low as possible, and gradually rises to about the sum he intends to give. He gets more and more excited, and at last says, "Well, now I'll fasten you; hold your hand." He will then bid his ultimatum, and, if possible, strike your hand. If hands meet upon it the bargain is ratified, and there is no going back. He then leaves you a deposit upon the transaction, without which it is not always certain that the "jobber" will come to redeem his bargain. When the balance is paid, he expects a luck-penny to be returned, which, in the case of a cow, is usually a shilling, and it is technically called "tipping the cow's horn with silver." The butcher will frequently beg to have "both horns tipped." Old-fashioned dealers spit upon the luck-penny before putting it in their pockets. To offer money for that which is not on sale is considered very unlucky, and is supposed to bring death or some calamity to the object.



### Obituary.

Lord Talbot de Malahide.—Died, April 21st, 1883.—James Talbot, 4th Baron Talbot de Malahide, and Lord Malahide of Malahide, county Dublin, in the peerage of Ireland, and 1st Baron Talbot de Malahide, county Dublin, in the peerage of the United Kingdom, by which last title he held his seat in the House of Lords, was the eldest son of James, second son of the first Baroness, by his wife Anne Sarah, second daughter and co-heir of the late Mr. Samuel Rodbard, of Evercreech House, Somersetshire, and was born on the 22nd of November, 1805. He was a Fellow of the Society of Antiquaries, and for many years President of the Archaeological Institute of Great Britain and Ireland, and his loss as a kind, genial inspirer of good work and a skilful organizer will be deeply felt.



### The Antiquary's Note-Book.

Antiquarian Discoveries at London Bridge, 1827.—In the progress of the works to form the foundations of the new London Bridge, antiquities are daily



brought to light, which afford proof of the ancient magnificence of the metropolis, as the centre of opulence and luxury in this island, whilst under the domination of the Romans. A considerable quantity of Roman coins, gold, silver, and brass, have been found, and one small silver statue, which has been deposited in the British Museum. In the course of the excavations a few days since, the leaden figure of a horse was brought up, and it is now in the possession of Mr. Knight, an engineer. The execution of the head is of the highest order of the antique, and in spirit it may be compared even with some of the heads on the Elgin marbles. The same gentleman has, amongst a considerable collection of remains, one curious specimen of ancient glazed tile, a number of rare Saxon coins, and a considerable quantity of counters and gun-money. The remains, as soon as they are discovered, are contended for with great zeal by rival collectors, and by persons who are desirous of having some memorial of the old bridge. The workmen, who at first considered all the coins they met with as being merely old halfpence, which were worth nothing because they would no longer pass, soon discovered their error, and have now all become connoisseurs, and can distinguish between the Roman coins of the higher and lower Empires, and even detect an Otho or an Antonine. Mr. R. L. Jones, the Chairman of the Bridge Committee, has zealously obtained all he could, with the liberal intention of presenting his set to the Corporation, to form the nucleus of a collection in the New City Library. He has, besides, amongst a number of indifferent coins found some time since, one Roman coin, with the inscription *P L O N*, which the antiquaries read *Pecunia Londini*, and consider to have been struck in the metropolis. Mr. Newman, the Comptroller of the Bridge-house Estates, has made a considerable collection of coins, ancient implements, and plate, which have been found on the spot. The coins are chiefly Roman, amongst which are several *Consula*; but few in remarkably good preservation, or of extreme rarity. The most frequent of the Roman coins are those of Antoninus Pius, of which Mr. Knight has one good specimen, in large brass. Saxon and old English coins have been found in great abundance, together with many ancient implements, warlike, sacerdotal, and domestic; spurs, spoons, daggers, crucifixes, chains, and manacles. But there is reason to believe that an extensive trade in spurious antiquities has been carried on about the bridges, by unscrupulous or mischievous individuals, through the medium of the workmen. Not long since a bronze head was brought forth, as having been found whilst digging 30 feet deep in the blue clay. The preservation of the article was considered most remarkable, and its antiquity was conjectured to be long anterior to the Roman period. But this was proved to be a forgery.—*Newspaper cutting*, dated July 1827.

**Old English House Burnings.**—While making an examination of the local histories of several provincial towns, we were struck by the numerous accounts which appeared of raging fires that had in some instances almost entirely destroyed the dwellings. In Banbury, there were several great fires; at Stratford-on-Avon, there is the same account; as there is, too, at Aylesbury, and many other places. The general spread of fires, particularly in the reigns of

Queen Elizabeth and James I., is noticeable. At Stratford-on-Avon, in the 36th and 37th years of the reign of the Queen, two dreadful fires occurred, consuming 200 dwelling-houses; and in 1614—only two years before Shakespeare's death,—another fire there is said to have consumed fifty houses in less than two hours.—*The Builder*, Nov. 15th, 1864.

**An Inventorie of the jewells, plate, money, and other goodes of the late Duchesse of Somerset,** taken at Hanworthe the xxjth of Aprell 1587, by John Wolley, one of her Majesties pryvie councill, and John Fortescue, master of her saide Majesties greate wardrobe, by order from her Majestie, in presence of the right hon<sup>ble</sup> Earle of Harforde, Henry Lorde Seymour, Ser Recharde Knightley knight, Andrew Rogers esquier, Willm. Dyckenson, and Richarde Sawnders. (*Burghley Papers*, M.S. Lans. 50, art. 90, *Gent. Mag.* 1845.)

*In a copher of crimson vellette.*

Imprimis, a chaine of pearle, and golde, black inamyled with knottes.

Item, a carkenette of golde and pearle with knottes, with a pendant saphire, with a fayer pearle annexed.

Item, a carkenette of pearle and padlockes of golde.

Item, a chayne of fayer pearle, furnished with pipes of golde, inamyled with blacke.

Item, a playne chayne of golde with small links.

Item, a pomaunder chayne, with small beades of pomaunder and trew-loves of pearle, and many small pearles, to furnishe the same, with a pendant of mother of pearle, and a little acorne appendant.

Item, a salte of golde fashioned like a bell.

Item, a fawcon of mother of pearle, furnished with diamondes and rubyes, standing upon a ragged staffe of fayer diamondes and rubyes.

Item, a greate jacinthe, garnished with flowers of golde and pearle, with a lesse jacinthe on the backe side, with a fayer pearle appendante.

Item, a tablette of golde of a storie furnished with diamondes and rubies, with a pearle appendante.

Item, a tablette of golde made like an artichoke, blacke and blew enamyled.

Item, an aggatte sette in golde, garnished with small pearle, with a pearle appendante.

Item, a booke of golde with artichokes, of daye worke, upon blacke vellett.

Item, a payer of flaggen braceletts of golde playne, in each bracelette a jacinthe.

*Jewells.*

Item, a payer of braceletts of golde, wrought like scallope shelles with hollowe worke.

Item, a dowble rope of pearle of one ell longe.

Item, a fayer pendant of mother of pearle, flourished with gold, like an S.

Item, twentie-eight small rubies unset.

Item, three pearles, whearof two pendants.

Item, a dowble rope of pearle of one yarde iij quarters longe.

Item, a chayne of pearle of a bigger sorte, of fower dowble.

Item, a lylie pottle of golde with a sea water stone in the myddle, with two pearles pendant.

Item, two fayer emerauldes set in collettes of ledde.

Item, a little tablette of golde, enamelled with golde, with a pearle appendante.

Item, a piller of golde garnished with eight dyamondes.

Item, ninetene amythystes, whearof one greate one.

Item, a fayer jewell of golde sette with thirtene diamondes on both sides, bordered with small pearles.

Item, a greate tablette of golde enamyld blacke and white, garnished on the one side with an aggatte and sixe rubies, and on the other side with twelve diamonds.

Item, a tablette of golde curioslie wrought, sette with sixe fayer diamonds and three fayer pearles, whearof one pendante.

Item, a tablette of golde garnished rownde with small pearles, with a greate ballaste in the middeste, and a pearle pendante.

Item, a fayer square tablette of golde like an H, with fower diamonds, and a rocke rubie or ballast in the middeste, garnished with pearles, and a pearle pendante.

Item, a spectacle \* case of golde.

Item, a chayne of golde, innamyld blacke.

Item, a booke of golde innamyld blacke.

Item, a spone of golde innamyld blacke.

Item, a bodkynne of golde, with clawes in the ende, innamyld blacke.

Item, two peeces of unicorn's horne in a redde taffeta purse.

Item, a foldinge spone of golde.

Item, a little signette of golde, with her Graces owne cresse.

*In the same copher of crimson vellette.*

1. Item, a blewie knytte silke purse, with an hundred pounds in angells and crowns.

Then follows the description of twenty-one other purses, each containing one hundred pounds, or rather more.

*In a blacke vellett jewell copher—Jewells.*

Item, a confecte boxe of golde like a scallope shell.

Item, a payer [of] braceletttes of fayer pearle with bugle, the pearles in number fower score and eight.

Item, a payer of braceletttes of currall cutte like acorns, laced with small pearles.

Item, in a little blacke boxe sixe ringes sette with diamondes, some les and some bigger.

Item, in an other little blacke boxe two ringes of golde, one with a fayer emeralde, and the other with a rubye.

Item, in an other boxe two ringes, the one a topis, the other a small rubye.

Item, in an other little boxe one little ringe with a diamond.

Item, in a little white boxe divers sortes of course pearles.

\* The old lady had recourse to the optician. This word was misprinted "sopertakle" by Strype.—*Gent. Mag.*, vol. xxiii.

Then follows an enumeration of thirty more bags and purses of gold, each containing one hundred pounds, half of which were "In a square green copher of vallance;" and half "In a compasse green copher of vallance." Her treasures in gold amounted therefore to 5000*l*.

**Glimpses of London in the Eighteenth Century.**—The following extracts are from the *Gentleman's Magazine*, and they contain a few facts of interest to modern inhabitants of London:—

*Saturday, 26 February, 1732.*—At *Hick's Hall* one *Pool* was tried for Perjury in the Court of *King's Bench*, for swearing that Col. *Wingfield* should say, *He would hang 20 such as Francklin was on which the said Colonel was not admitted on his Jury.* The Jury found him guilty, and he was sentenced to stand in the Pillory, facing *Westminster Hall Gate*, and to suffer a Year's Imprisonment in *Bridewel*.

*Tuesday, 13 June, 1732.*—*John Waller* was kill'd by the Mob, as he stood on the Pillory at the *Seven Dials*.

*Tuesday, June 3, 1735.*—*George Wood*, a Bailiff of *Fulham*, stood in the Pillory at *Fetter-lane End*, pursuant to his Sentence last Session at the *Old-Bailey*, for Perjury, in falsely charging some Justices and other principal inhabitants of *Fulham*, with rescuing a Prisoner out of his Custody, to make them liable to the Payment of a Debt of 69*l*. 11*s*.

*Wednesday, 30 May, 1733.*—Their Royal Highnesses *Princess Amelia* and *Caroline*, having been to drink the Waters at the Wells by the New River Head in the Parish of *St. James Clerkenwell*, almost every Day for the latter Part of this Month, there was so great a Concourse of the Nobility and Gentry, that the Proprietor took above 30*l*. in a Morning. And this being the Birth-Day of their said Royal Highnesses, as they passed thro' the *Spaw-field*, Mr. *Cook*, who keeps a Publick House therein, saluted them with 21 Guns, and in the Evening there was a great Bonfire near the Place, in Honour of the Day, when Mr. *Cook* fired his Guns again several Times; a Custom he observes on Birth Days of the Royal Family.

**Soldiers' Epaulets.**—During the reign of *Edward I.*, a curious ornament was introduced into the armour worn by many of his knights, consisting of a pair of metal plates, either oblong or round, fastened at the back of the shoulders, and appearing a little above them when viewed from the front. On these were emblazoned the coat of arms of the wearer or the cross of *St. George*. These *ailettes*, or little wings, naturally suggest the origin of the epaulets of the present day; the similarity is borne out by the fact that in many regiments the epaulet is used for displaying the name or number of the regiment to which the wearer belongs.



## Antiquarian News.

An interesting discovery has recently been made in the *Marburg* archives in the shape of thirty large parchment volumes containing the official documents

relating to the employment of Hessian troops by the British Government, and to their participation in the American war. These volumes not only contain the entire diplomatic negotiations between the Landgrave of Hesse and Great Britain, but also the complete correspondence of this Prince with his generals in America, with excellent sketches and maps of the localities of the Hessian headquarters.

To preserve a view of what is believed to be the oldest shop front in Hackney, Messrs. E. Newell and Co., of 405, Mare Street, have published a photograph of the exterior of their business premises. The old house is one of the relics of ancient Hackney; and is unique on account of its construction as well as its age. Some parts are very ancient, the underground passages especially, these being built with the old square Roman bricks, and extend beyond the adjoining house. These passages commenced originally at Ward's House, which was situated at the corner, and are supposed to have been constructed by the great South Sea bubble speculator for secret purposes. They are now being gradually filled up and blocked, being of little use to the leaseholders. The interesting specimen of a bygone fashion of architecture, novel perhaps even in the whole country, is about to be modernized, and local archaeologists will have to witness the departure of another of the few remaining traces of antiquity from our midst.

A movement has been set on foot for the restoration of the parish church of Newport, Salop.

The work of demolition preparatory to the reconstruction of Muckleston church has been commenced. The reconstructed edifice will, practically, be a restoration of the church as it appeared before the alterations made one hundred years ago.

The restoration of the nave and aisles of Market Drayton parish church has been completed. H. R. Corbet, Esq., patron of the living, has given orders for the restoration of the chancel.

Dr. J. Stradling Carne, of St. Donat's Castle, has just presented to the Cardiff Museum a most interesting collection of local antiquities, Roman and general coins, and other objects. The most noteworthy is a fine Roman bronze figure of Mercury—one of the Roman penates. Dr. Carne found it himself struck up by the tooth of a harrow at work in the lawn in front of the Castle. It is in exceedingly good condition, and is of beautiful workmanship. The old seal of the "Blackfriars of Cardiff," who had their house in the Castle grounds a little above Cardiff Bridge, was also found by Dr. Carne in a turnip field at Llantwit Major in 1849, and lent by him to the Rev. J. Montgomery Traherne, who described it before the Royal Society. This seal has undergone many vicissitudes. Originally the sigillum of the Benedictine Brotherhood in Cardiff, in Wales, it had fallen into vulgar hands, and it had had a pin and catch soldered to the back of it and been used as a brooch. It was then probably buried with the wearer, or lost in the old churchyard of St. Mary's, Cardiff. It next got mixed with some manure in a yard where the Royal Hotel Stables now stand in Westgate Street, and was from there carted in the manure to the turnip field

at Llantwit, where Dr. Carne picked it up thirty-four years ago.

Mr. John Howell, of St. Athan, has presented to the Cardiff Museum a fine bronze vase, dug up near Naples in the year 1840; a bronze medallion of Claudius Cesar, a Roman bronze thumb ring, a bronze dagger, and two Mediæval badges, found in digging the foundation of a soap-boiling establishment at Brentford, Middlesex; an elegant little portable dial, made in Paris, by Ligne de Foy, in 1598, which is a very complete instrument, showing the procession of the equinoxes, the rising and setting of the sun, the age of the moon, and the corrections to be used every day in the year to obtain correct solar time. There is also a beautiful example of the medal struck in Rome to commemorate the birth of Charles Edward, commonly known as the Young Pretender. The obverse has the faces of his father, James III., known as the Old Pretender, and Clementina, his wife.

An important discovery of Roman coins has just been made on the estate of the Earl of Darnley, at Cobham Hall, near Rochester, where, in digging up the roots of a tree a short distance from the hall, the workmen came upon a large earthenware jar, which was found to contain a quantity of Roman coins in bronze. The coins, which number between 800 and 900, mostly bear the date of the fourth century, or about 100 years before the Romans left Britain, and are chiefly of the reigns of the Emperors Constantine, Constans, and Constantius. It is worthy of note that many of the coins bear the "labarum," which was the first emblem of Christianity adopted by the Emperors. The spot where the coins were discovered was near to the old Roman Watling Street, which ran through Cobham wood towards London and the interior of the island. An immense number of Roman coins have from time to time been discovered in the neighbourhood of Rochester, where the Romans had a fortified station, on the site of which Rochester Castle now stands.

*Land* says:—"Some interesting incidents of the olden time have been unearthed from the Essex County Records, which have just undergone a careful examination. Here, for example, is an indictment at Quarter Session in 1653:—'Helen Dishe, wife of John, of Takeley, husbandman, not having the fear of God, but being moved of evil, wicked, and malicious witchcrafts, enchantments, charms, and sorceries, wickedly, feloniously, devilishly did practise and exercise upon one Reuben Bowyer, from 3rd September to 4th October, who yet doth languish and is very much hurt in his body.' A year later, the Grand Jury presented 'Ralph Raystone, of Tillingham, for selling less than a quart of beere for a penny.' In 1648, the Grand Jury presented 'the inhabitants of Chelmsford for the hieway and the footpath in the street called New Street, inasmuch as there be manie dung-hills, to the great annoyance of the King's lech [liege] peopell.' A 'taylor' was presented in 1649 for 'buying golbs. of cheese and selling it agayne by parcells at a greater rate the same day he bought it.'"

According to custom, the rector and churchwarden of Brougham distributed the Countess of Pembroke's

Charity, upon a stone tablet near the Countess's Pillar, about two miles from Penrith. The pillar was erected in 1656 by the Countess of Pembroke, "a memorial," as the inscription says, "of the last parting at that place with her good and pious mother, Margaret, Countess-Dowager of Cumberland, the second day of April, 1616, in memory whereof she also left an annuity of 4*l.* to be distributed to the poor within the parish of Brougham every second day of April for ever upon a stone tablet hard by."

An interesting relic of old Wales, in the shape of a Druidic *Gwyddfa*, or "Place of Presence," surrounded by a deep moat, both in very good preservation, has just been discovered at Llantwit Vardre, on the estate of Dr. Salmon, Penlline, Cowbridge, about a mile and a half to the east of the parish church, and within a stone's throw of the highway at Tonteg. The outside circumference of the moat is 160 paces, and the summit of the mound which it encircles is perfectly flat and about 20 yards in diameter.

During the progress of the work now being carried out in connection with the widening of Water Lane, at High Wycombe, some very interesting discoveries have been made. As the workmen were removing the earth from that portion of the meadow to be taken into the road, upon the right hand side, they came to what afterwards proved to be the remains of a human skeleton. Proceeding still further they brought to light the remains of four bodies lying near each other, the skull of one of them being extracted from the earth without fracture. During the rest of the day two more skeletons were brought to light, and when the men ceased work they had just come upon another, which made the seventh discovered that day. These osseous remains were found at a depth of only about 2 feet 3 inches. Intermingled with these human bones were found several of the larger bones of some quadruped, probably a horse. This seems to point to the conclusion that the remains are those of persons who fell here in battle and were interred hurriedly in a trench, horses and men being buried together, as was formerly customary under such circumstances. The spot where these remains have been found is not without historical interest. Water Lane appears to have been a portion of a very ancient British road which connected Keep Hill and Desborough. The meadow in which these discoveries have been made and its vicinity have been from time immemorial associated traditionally with a great battle fought there between the Saxons and the Danes, and human remains have at various times been disinterred there. Later on the head of an ancient battle axe was found, and is now in possession of Mr. R. S. Downs.

While some workmen were engaged in the repair of the Steeple Church, Dundee, they came upon a large quantity of human remains under the floor. The remains are supposed to be those of persons who fell during the siege of the town by General Monk. About a dozen skulls were turned up, and several of these showed sword marks. A number of coins were also found, but none of them of ancient date.

A piece of tessellated pavement of the Roman city has been found in the basement of Mr. Amey's eating-house, St. Thomas Street, Winchester. It is about

five feet under the surface of the road, and in a line with a fragment found when Mr. King's house was sewered. Mr. H. Newman, some years ago, found some a little way off on the western side of the street, and a lot of coins were also found on that occasion, chiefly of the Constantine family.

The newly-formed Antiquarian Society has arranged a pleasant syllabus for the summer months. On May 4th the work of the association formally began with a conversazione at the Owen's College, when the collections in the library and museum were open for inspection. On this occasion an address was delivered by Mr. John Evans, F.R.S., and the members thus had the benefit of advice and encouragement from one of our best English antiquaries. The succeeding meetings will be at the Chetham Hospital, Ordsal Hall, Worsley Hall, Wardley Hall, and Chester. The latter will be a whole-day meeting, and Dean Howson, with the members of the Chester Archaeological Society, will meet the party. The Roman Camp at Waltham-le-Dale, Penwortham Priory, Macclesfield, and Gawsworth are also to be visited in the course of these summer meetings. Papers have been promised by Messrs. Henry Taylor, J. E. Bailey, J. P. Earwaker, W. T. Watkin, and other gentlemen.

The site of a Roman villa, near Chiddinfold, in Surrey, has been discovered.

The Marquess of Northampton has offered to lease Canonbury Tower, at a nominal sum, to the Islington vestry, on condition that it shall be utilised as a free library and reading-room for the parishioners, and the vestry have instructed their General Purposes Committee to consider and report upon the proposal. The tower is a relic of an ancient priory.

During the progress of the work of restoring the rectory of St. Michael-le-Belfry, York, an interesting discovery of ancient architectural remains has been made. Some of the stone pieces are elaborately carved, and several niches for statues embrace very fine specimens of church architecture. The remains are believed to be those of some sacred edifice. No doubt the unfolding of their history, so far as it is ascertainable, before the Yorkshire Philosophical Society, in whose museum they have been placed, will be very interesting.

A discovery of considerable interest has recently been made on the estate of Philip Wroughton, Esq., M.P., of Woolley Park, Berks. As some workmen were engaged in opening the ground for obtaining chalk to spread over the surface of the land on the crest of the hill between the villages of North and South Fawley, about half a mile westward of the Shefford and Wantage road, and a few hundred yards N.W. of the old Manor-house at South Fawley, they came upon four human skeletons in a perfect state of preservation. The remains were placed in distinct graves parallel to each other, averaging 3 feet apart and being 6 feet in length, 2 feet in width, and 2 feet 6 inches deep. In each instance the skeleton was extended on its back, with the head towards the north, the feet southward. With the remains of one of the bodies a small food vessel, of globular shape, which had been filled with food or drink for the use of the deceased in



the land of spirits, was placed in an inverted position betwixt the right shoulder and the head, but was unfortunately broken by the pickaxe of one of the workmen. On temporarily uniting the pieces it was found to be 4 inches high, 10 inches in circumference around its swell or widest part, having a narrow neck, circular top or rim, and narrow base, and has a lusted glazing similar to the rare ware found in London and other places, but is without ornament. The vessel, which, it may be added, is kiln-baked and lathe-turned, and bears a resemblance to the pottery of the New Forest, shows signs of a dark-coloured incrustation, such as wine or similar fluid would produce after gradually drying up. With one of the other skeletons, and precisely in the same position, and also inverted, was a small vessel of a far finer and more elegant style of manufacture. It is of almost similar size and shape to the other, but of extremely delicate and fragile texture, and presents a beauty of form and design which attests that it was made by a highly artistic hand. It is of the ware called Durobrivian, so termed from being made near Castor, on the river Nen, in Northamptonshire, the site of the Roman station of Durobrivæ, and is ornamented on its sides with a very tasteful and effective scroll decoration in relief, formed of a fine white paste, or slip, as it is usually termed, laid on a bluish or slate colour ground. This vessel has also been broken, but not sufficiently to prevent complete restoration. Near the feet of two of the skeletons were several flat-headed studs, which may be regarded as Caliga-nails, such as were used for the outer edges of the soles of the *Caligæ* or military boots of Roman soldiers, the double points of the nails being made very slight and sharp, that they might be easily turned and clenched on the inside of the sole. The skulls and bones were, it is to be regretted, broken and dispersed before the attention of Mr. Walter Money, F.S.A., was called to the discovery, but considerable portions have been since collected, and will be carefully examined. Some few years since twelve human skeletons were found on Stancombe Down, near Lambourn, about two miles westward of Fawley, under very similar conditions to those above described, and which were considered to be the remains of Roman soldiers slain in some contest in the neighbourhood. It is anticipated that further discoveries will be made when the excavations are resumed.

It is feared that North Newton Church will fall into the hands of the restorers. Mr. Jeboult says, it is called a church, and being in the large village of North Newton, it has all the appearance of being its parish church, but although this may *now* be said to be the case, it was in reality but a private chapel belonging to the Wrockshale, Wrotesleghe, Wrotham, or Wrothe family. A long account of the family is given in Collinson's *Somerset*, and we are informed that the endowment of the chantry being taken away, the chapel fell to ruin, and towards the end of Queen Elizabeth's reign someone begged of that queen the materials thereof for the vicars choral of Wells, who applied the same partly to building an alehouse and stables for the more commodious reception of themselves and servants when they should keep their courts there, and partly for the making of stocks, a ducking-

stool, and pillory, for the hamlet of Newton. In the time of King Charles the First, Sir Thomas Wrothe, having purchased the chantry lands of that king, at his own charge built a new chapel and gave a stipend to a minister, which is yet continued. Sir Thomas Wrothe, Sir John, Sir Thomas and his lady, and some of their children, were buried in this chapel at Newton. It was in the parish of North Petherton, but is now a separate parish. It will be thus seen what were the various changes and chances the original chapel underwent; and also that the present chapel, or church, was built at a time when probably no other church was being erected in this part of the kingdom. Its architecture is of the period, and, as before mentioned, is unique. The front entrance-door, containing the parable of the wise and foolish virgins, will well repay a visit. It will be thus seen that the church was a very peculiar relic of seventeenth-century work; and as such, a rare and striking example.

At the close of the fifteenth century there were eleven places of worship in the town of Peebles. Of all these ancient fabrics the ruins of two only remain. The most ancient ruin, says the *Builder*, is that of the church of St. Andrew, which was founded by Bishop Jocelin, of Glasgow, in 1195, and built out of materials, it is supposed, of a more ancient ecclesiastical fabric which occupied the same site. It was disused as a place of worship, and stripped of its relics and revenues at the Reformation, and suffered further degradation in the time of Cromwell. Of the whole edifice, with the exception of a few shapeless remnants of walls, the square western tower alone remains. "The church was burnt and destroyed by England twelve years since or thereby," write the bailies of the town, in a letter to the Lords of Secret Council in 1560, in which they request that "the same may in no wise be built at present without long process and great expenses, and that they may have the temporary use of another church as the parish church." The reply of the Lords is, "Let it be done as prayed." Some movements had been made towards rebuilding five years previously, for the Burgh Records of 1555 state that "Charles Geddes desires the provost, bailies, etc., to uphold, repair, and build the Geddes aisle," and a few months later, "The Inquest,"—a board of inspectors chosen by the head court of the burgh,— "ordains the bailies and neighbours to pass to the church and sight the same with witty (!) men to see how it may be built, and thereafter to conduce a workman to see the same." It is doubtful whether any rebuilding was carried out. In 1560 came the Reformation. In February 1561, the municipal authorities ordain "that the goods and property presently within the High Church (St. Andrew's) and the church walls be arrested by the sheriff officer and officers of the burgh"; and in a month later, "the Inquest ordains the vestments to be 'ropit' [sold by public auction], and the money gotten for them to be distributed to poor householders." Of the "goods and gear" of the archdean of the church (1560), the records contain an inventory. Among the few items are, "two beds wanting the sides next the wall, together with one board at the foot and head of the beds," "one press for earthenware," "one pot," "two sand-bags and an iron

chimney." In 1562 the bells are taken away from the tower or steeple, and the timber of the steeple is made into seats for the newly-adopted parish church. Still further degradation follows. In 1609 the Town Council "ordains that if it be possible a dovecot be built upon the High Church steeple," and in later times the first story of the tower was used as a watch-house by the worthy burghers whose duty it was, between sunset and sunrise, "to guard the dead in the churchyard from the resurrectionists." This tower is to be restored at the sole charge of Dr. William Chambers. Its height in its dilapidated state is 45 ft., its walls are 3½ ft. thick, and it is, and has been for centuries, roofless. It is to be covered with a high roof of stone slabs, with crow-stepped gables. The slits in the tower, which serve for windows, are to be filled in with plate-glass, wooden floors are to be substituted for stone-vaulting, and a new approach to the door will take the place of a rickety wooden staircase. The spot is very dear to Dr. Chambers, for in the churchyard an ancient tablestone marks the burying-place of the Chambers family for several hundred years. Near to this is a stone inscribed, —

"A silent, scatter'd flock, about they lie,  
Free from all toil, care, grief, fear, and envy."

Mr. George MacGregor is editing, with notes, the collected writings of Dougal Graham. Mr. MacGregor will add a chapter on the chap literature of Scotland.

The sale of the small, but choice, collection formed by the Rev. J. Griffiths, D.D., at the rooms of Messrs. Sotheby, Wilkinson, and Hodge, attracted all the great dealers and collectors, and the prices obtained were very high for the rare examples, among which were the Rembrandt Christ Healing the Sick, 2nd state, and Van Tolling, 1st state, an early impression of St. John, by the master E.S., 1466; and another extremely rare print by Alart du Hameel, which two last brought £350 and £371 respectively. Franz von Bocholt: St. Andrew, £33—Thibaudeau. Giulio Bonasone, Ulysses, and Calypso, 1st state, £5 5s.—Colnaghi. Giovanni Antonio da Brescia, Four Children Dancing, £13—Domenico. Campagnola (1517): A Dance of Twelve Children, £19 10s.—Danlos. The Master A.D.I.I., St. Odilia, £21—Thibaudeau; The Master of the Die, The Story of Cupid and Psyche, £12 5s.—Danlos. Albrecht Durer Adam and Eve, £190—Thibaudeau; The Prodigal Son, £9 5s.—Danlos; St. Hubert or St. Eustace, £81—Thibaudeau; The Knight of Death, £22 10s.—Mr. Hall; The Shield of Arms, with the Death's Head, £15 10s.—Danlos. Van Dyck, Portrait of Himself, the head only, £52 10s.—Mr. Seymour Haden. The Master E. S., 1466, St. John the Baptist, with the symbols of the Evangelists, and with the Four Fathers of the Western Church, a design for a paten, £350—Thibaudeau; St. George, on horseback, £20—Lauser. Claude Gellée, Le Lorrain, the Dance by the River, £21—Colnaghi. Alart du Hameel, a Battle Piece, full of figures of horsemen and foot, 11½ by 16½, very rare, £371—Danlos. Wenceslaus Hollar, West Front of the Cathedral at Antwerp, £14 14s. The fine Marc Antonios sold well—The Massacre of the Innocents, £50—Thibaudeau; St. John Baptist, £51—Danlos; Virgin and Child, after Raphael, £61—Danlos. But

the great prizes in the sale were the Rembrandt etchings:—The Christ Healing the Sick, 2nd state, brought £305—Thibaudeau; the Three Trees, £125—Colnaghi; Landscape with a Tower (W. 220), £308—Clement; Ephraim Bonus, £76—Colnaghi; Burgo-master Six, £505—Danlos; Virgin and Child, in landscape (B. 12), £135—Thibaudeau. The portrait of Dr. Tholinx, first state, of which only three exist in public museums, and this one, after a long struggle between Mr. Addington and M. Clement, was sold to the latter gentleman for £1,510, the highest price ever paid for any etching by Rembrandt. This contributed to swell the total of the sale up to £6,948 5s.

The ancient cross which formerly stood near the parish church of St. Teuth, near Camelford, Cornwall, and is believed to be Celtic, has been recently discovered, principally by the efforts of the Rev. T. Worthington, while temporarily in charge of the parish. It is of the Greek type, and, including the shaft, measures 15 ft. high, capped with a nearly circular head containing the projecting limbs of the cross. The greater part of the shaft, 8½ ft. long, was split lengthways, and adapted as a coping for a wall at the west entrance of the churchyard forty years ago. Other parts were sunk in the ground to carry the pivoting of the churchyard gates. Fortunately, the greater number of the fragments have been recovered, and Mr. Worthington has undertaken the re-erection of this relic. It is hoped that admirers of early Christian art in England will not leave him to bear the cost of the work alone.



## Correspondence.

### FREEMASONRY.

In a little book entitled *Notes on the History of Freemasonry*, by Dr. Henry Sutherland (1881), some particulars are given of a MS., not now in existence, which contained information relating to the initiation of Henry VI. in the year 1425, with other particulars of the early history of Masonry. It is printed in the *Gentleman's Magazine* for 1753, and in Preston's *Illustrations of Masonry*. High authorities have pronounced the MS. to be fictitious, but some writers are prepared to assert its genuineness. Can any readers of the *Antiquary* throw any light on this matter, and give any particulars of the forger, if it be a forgery?

A. L. B.

### REASONABLE SUSPICION.

The following transcript from Fonseca (Quadrage, Sermon 27), in one of the Cotton Manuscripts, is of modern interest now that "reasonable suspicion" is once more a power in the judicature. "There is great difference betwixt doubt, suspicion & judgment. There are indicia or signes that are sufficient for doubting

w<sup>h</sup> are not sufficient for suspecting, and for suspecting w<sup>h</sup> are not sufficient for judging; and all of them recover more or less force from the quality of the persons whom they concern, for there are many indicia or tokens w<sup>h</sup> are sufficient to condemn wicked and leaved persons w<sup>h</sup> are not sufficient against persons of honest note & of good report."

HUBERT HALL.

#### BOXLEY ABBEY.

In reference to the interesting article in the last numbers of *THE ANTIQUARY*, on "Boxley Abbey and the Rood of Grace," perhaps the following may interest your readers, and advance the theory put forward by Rev. J. Brownbill, that the Bromley crucifix may not have been constructed for purposes of deception.

In the Catalogue of the Museum at the Hotel de Cluny, Paris, ed. 1864, is the following entry under No. 3734.

"Preacher's Christ, in sculptured and painted wood, of the 11th or 12th century."

To which is appended the following note by Mr. Du Sommerand. "This Christ, thirty centimetres high, is placed upon a wooden cross, of which the base is formed into a foot-piece intended to be fixed on the balustrade of the pulpit. The head of the Saviour is movable, working up and down by means of an inside spring, which also moves the enamelled eyes and the tongue, which advances and recedes by the effect of a slight pressure. This spring still remains, and can be put in action without the help of the hands, the cross being pierced throughout its entire length for the passage of a rod of iron, which, traversing the foot-piece, is obedient to the pressure of the foot of the preacher.

"This curious little memorial, historically precious as regards the manners of the Middle Ages, and which dates back to a period in which it was often necessary to work in a sensible manner on the imagination of the inhabitants of country places, was found in a little village church among the mountains of Auvergne, and has been given to the Museum by M. Mallay, Government architect, at Clermont-Ferrand."

J. LEWIS ANDRÉ.

Hurst Road, Horsham.

The papers by the Rev. J. Brownbill on the Boxley Rood of Grace are interesting on several accounts. I apprehend that the figure was intended to be representative only, and that whatever opinion we may hold as to the piety or wisdom of such a mechanical contrivance, we must acquit those who used it of intentional fraud or impiety. Souls escaping from purgatory have been represented in a not very dissimilar manner. I believe the practice is now condemned. The following passage, from Thier's *Traité des Superstitions qui regardent les Sacramens*, may be of interest to your readers. The author is speaking of *Autels privilégiés*. "Les autres Réguliers ont jugé que ce moyen n'étoit pas à négliger; ils ont exposé des écriteaux d'*Autels*

*priviliés*, à l'imitation des Mendians; quelques-uns ont enchéri sur ces écriteaux, & y ont ajoutée, *Ici se délivre une ame du Purgatoire à chaque Messe*; et d'autres, Tandis qu'on disoit des Messes à leurs *Autels privilégiés*, principalement depuis la consécration jusqu'à la fin de la communion, faisoient jouer derrière de petits feux d'artifice, pour marquer que dans ce moment une ame sortoit du Purgatoire pour s'envoler droit au ciel. C'est ce que j'ai vu pratiquer dans une célèbre Eglise, & tout P. l'a pu voir aussi-bien que moi."—Vol. iv., p. 260.

MABEL PEACOCK.

Bottesford Manor, Brigg.

#### BISHOP DOULBEN.

I shall be greatly obliged if any readers of *THE ANTIQUARY* can give me any information concerning David Doulsen (or Dolben), D.D., Bishop of Bangor.

He held the living of Essendon, Hertfordshire, from 1625 to 1629. In Cassell's *Old and New London*, vol. v., p. 517, he is spoken of as Vicar of Hackney, but no date is given. A plan of Essendon Church (1778) describes him as "afterwards Bishop of Bangor."

H. R. W. H.

April 21st, 1883.

#### CHARM FOR THE WHOOPING COUGH.

It is a hard matter to give the *coup de grace* to a blunder which has once made its way into print. It has more lives than a cat.

I wrote you (vii. 38) to correct the mistake of a writer who had stated that in Cornwall a donkey's ear was hung around the neck as a cure for the whooping cough; and I explained how the writer had mistaken the word *hair* for ear.

With my letter presumably before him, Mr. Marks not only repeats the original blunder, but adds to it a fresh one of his own, viz., that this ass's ear is used as an *emetic*. Thus the primal blunder sweeps up another blunder in its train, and *vires acquirit eundo*.

Let me once more repeat that it is a donkey's hair (not ear) that is used in Cornwall, Devonshire, and Lonsdale, north of the Sands, as a charm for the whooping cough; that it is hung around the neck beneath the clothes; and that neither hair nor ear is prescribed as an emetic.

Never before since the days of Midas were ears so freely handled.

FREDERICK HOCKIN.

Phillack Rectory.

#### CORRECTIONS.

Page 186. The Rev. H. W. Phillott has pointed out to us that the translations of the Latin mottoes on the bedstead at Hinckley are inaccurate. We ought to have more definitely stated that the translations given are quoted exactly from the *Gentleman's Magazine*, and we thought it best to quote the whole extract as it stood.

Page 218. For "from Conovium (Conway)" read "from Conovium (Caerhun)."

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"Recollections of Dante Gabriel Rossetti," by T. Hall Caine; large paper edition. Price 21s. "Luxurious Bathing," first edition, oblong folio, bound in vellum and parchment, published at £3 3s.: offered for £2 2s. Illustrated with Etchings by Sutton Sharpe, condition very good, nearly new. "Luxurious Bathing," by Andrew W. Tuer, eight Etchings by Tristram Ellis, *Remarque*, proofs signed, six only printed on hand-made paper, and bound in vellum and parchment,

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## OLIVER MADOX BROWN:

A

## BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH.

By JOHN H. INGRAM.



OLIVER MADOX BROWN died in 1874, but as yet no life of him has been published. Prefixed to the two volumes of his LITERARY REMAINS issued in 1876, under the supervision of Mr. W. M. Rossetti and Dr. F. Hueffer, was a brief MEMOIR of nineteen pages, and that, and two or three short magazine articles, have supplied the public with such few facts as are known about the youthful artist and author. That a youth who died in his twentieth year, who had never left the paternal roof for many weeks at a time, and whose short life had been unassailed by the ordinary troubles of humanity, had not left for record any very romantic or memorable adventures might appear self-evident; yet it was known that he had had at least one firm friendship with a youthful brother poet, that he had been in close acquaintanceship with Dante Gabriel Rossetti, and that his family connections drew him into, and retained him in, one of the most interesting and richly gifted circles of the metropolis; hence it was felt that some portions of the correspondence

and some of the incidents of the life of Oliver Madox Brown, must have attractions for the reading and thinking world. Prompted by such feelings MR. JOHN H. INGRAM determined to seek out memorials of the gifted lad whilst his memory was still green, and weave them into a short biography. Diligently aided by the friends and relatives of OLIVER, his researches have been well rewarded, and the Biographical Sketch now announced is the result of their combined labours.

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